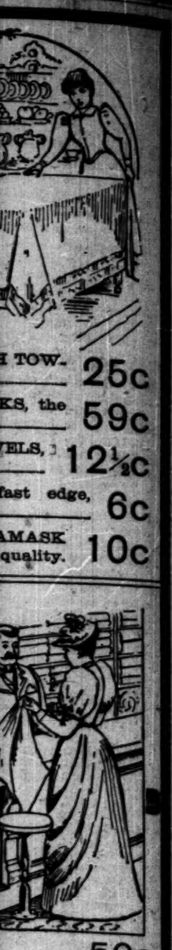

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ICES WERE
EARLY. . .

WHEN YOU WANT THE BEST QUALITY GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES THIS IS THE PLACE TO TRADE. BUY NOW AND GET PROMPT DELIVERY.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 142. MONDAY, MAY 22, 1893—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GETS A DEATH-BLOW

Five Big Distilleries Leave the Whisky Trust.

WERE ITS BACKBONE.

Grove, Union, Manhattan, Northern, and Peoria Out.

COMBINE FAILS TO PAY RENT.

Financial Policy of the Company One of Stock Jobbing.

CAREER OF THE MONOPOLY TOLD.

The whisky trust stands face to face with complete dissolution. It has lost its grasp on distilleries having an annual capacity equal to converting 6,000,000 bushels of grain into spirits. The failure to pay rentals now aggregating $200,000 and the inability of the trust to get funds for immediate requirements have led to the withdrawal of some of the most important distilleries in the combination. These withdrawals have helped them not only the inability of the trust to raise the money necessary for current rentals, but serious internal dissensions as well. The quo warranto proceedings of the Attorney-General add further complications to the trust's position and in considerable measure has precipitated the withdrawals which seem to mark the beginning of the breaking up of the great distilling combination.

Notice of Withdrawal Served.

Saturday at 6 p. m. Woolner Brothers, E. S. Easton, H. & J. Schwabacher, and J. H. Francis served written notice then on John Rogers, First Vice-President of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company, that they had withdrawn from the "trust" and would take possession of their respective distilleries. The announcement of this action was made by Samuel Woolner to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday at Mr. Woolner's home in Peoria. Mr. Woolner said he fully realized that the withdrawal of the distilleries owned by these men was a death-blow to the "whisky trust" and to use his own language: "It looks as if this move would bust the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company.

"The withdrawal of the Grove and Union distilleries, which I represent as trustee for Woolner Bros.," continued Mr. Woolner; "the Manhattan, owned by E. S. Easton; the Peoria, the property of John H. Francis; and the Northern, owned by the Schwabachers, means the dropping out of the five best-paying houses in the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company. The reason why we withdraw is because the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company has not paid us our rental under the leases for the ground upon which their distilleries stand.

"Now the capacity of the Grove and Union distilleries is 7,500 bushels a day: the Peoria runs 2,000, the Manhattan 3,000, and the Northern 3,000, which makes a total daily capacity of 16,500 bushels which have gone out of the concern. The worst of it, from the standpoint of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company, is that these are the best proposition in the company and are the ones upon which the 'trust' mostly depended.

To Take Back the Plants.

"We are now in possession of our houses and have men there looking after the property. It was at the Grove and Union this morning and have started men at the work of taking stock. These firms withdrawing from the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company will deliver all spirits and grain on hand. That is, we will give up the personal property, taking back the naked plants, machinery, etc. The notice we served on Mr. Beggs so stated and we do not consider that we have any right to the stock. The reason we served the notice on Vice-President Beggs was because President Greenhut was in Chicago and we did not know when he would return. He and John S. Stevens were in Chicago looking after the quo warranto suit commenced by Attorney-General Moloney, but I understood Mr. Greenhut returned last night and I presume our notification has been placed before him by this time.

"The principal reason why we withdrew was because we have not received the rentals for the ground upon which these distilleries stand. On July 22, 1887, the Woolner Brothers' Distilling company joined the trust and leased it the ground upon which the Grove and Union distilleries stood for a period of twenty-five years. We received our rental all right for the first five years, but since July, 1892, we have not received a cent. As trustee for Woolner Brothers I have consulted the best legal talent in Chicago and Peoria and upon the advice of these attorneys and on account of the present condition of the trust I have taken this step and assumed possession of the houses as trustee. E. S. Easton, as trustee for the Manhattan Distilling company, leased to the trust the ground upon which the distillery stands in August, 1887. The ground upon which the northern distillery stands was leased about this time. The Distillery and Cattle Feeding company is in arrears to these concerns for six months' rents. The company is in arrears for six months' rental to Mrs. Frances, and it has not paid its rent to the Schwabachers since September. The latter two firms entered the trust shortly after its organization. I do not remember the date.

Thinks More Will Leave.

"I believe there are more distilleries that will follow our course and I am satisfied that there are a good many that are practically in the same boat as ourselves. The leases all contain this stipulation:

"The lessor shall have the right and privilege of canceling this lease on a failure by the lessee to pay the rent for a period of sixty days after the same has become payable.

Mr. Woolner was somewhat disinclined to express himself on the condition of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company or the causes that lead up to its present embarrassment, but on being urged he discussed the matter briefly. He said:

"The tangle in which the concern finds itself is partly on account of the starting up of new distilleries, and partly on account of the agitation of the increase of the tax last spring, but it is principally on account of having accumulated too much alcohol and spirits. The concern is overstocked and is short of money. The management has been misled, made the market too high, and Kentucky cheap goods have taken the place of spirits and alcohol."

"Has the course of Attorney-General Moloney had any thing to do with the withdrawal of these five distilleries?"

"It has hurried us to take this step. I believe the State has the upper hand and will nullify the charter. It was our duty to withdraw after the State brought its action."

Practically Nothing Left.

The withdrawal of the five distilleries takes away from the trust its working plants and those familiar with the situation say there is practically nothing left. It means the collapse of the trust, and it is stated that there is no legal way of holding in the trust the concerns that have gone out. There is one point that should be made clear that is not brought out in Mr. Woolner's interview. He states that men were placed in possession of the property by those withdrawing. The fact of the matter seems to be that under the terms of the lease by which the trust held the different distilleries the lessor was allowed to keep his own men in the house and they were to be paid by the trust. This enabled Mr. Woolner and the other rebellious members of the trust to have little difficulty in getting possession of their property.

While there is little doubt that Attorney-General Moloney's suit has precipitated the action of those who have withdrawn, there has been considerable dissension on the inside of the trust for some time. It might be, however, that this could have been overcome had the Attorney-General kept out, but those who are familiar with the facts think not. An effort would have been made to have passed the breakers. The action of the five concerns withdrawing came like a thunderbolt to the management of the trust. It was entirely unexpected by President Greenhut, who was in Chicago when the papers were served on the First Vice-President. As soon as he returned to Peoria he was notified of what had taken place and a consultation was hurriedly held at his residence on High street. John S. Stevens, the attorney for the concern, was in Chicago preparing for the quo warranto case which comes up Friday. He was immediately sent for and returned to Peoria on the night train. The first point considered, it is said, was in reference to what could be done to retain possession of the withdrawing distilleries.

Would Throw It Out of Court.

It is intimated that if the management attempts to bring an action in the courts the court will hold in pari delicato. That is where both parties are in the wrong the court will not help either and throw the case out of court. This will satisfy the Woolner-Francis-Easton-Schwabacher crowd, as it is in possession of the withdrawing distilleries and does not want the courts to assist any one in taking the property away. This was the position the Supreme Court took in the case of the Nebraska distillery, which the trust had leased and the lessors refused to give up. The court maintained both sides were in the wrong and threw the case out. As the Nebraska people were in possession the trust could not help itself.

The trust is delinquent for rents amounting to something like $200,000. Mr. Woolner refused to state the figures, but it is understood that the trust owes him as trustee between $40,000 and $50,000 for rent.

Mr. Woolner is authority for the statement that the trust is without funds. He said to the reporter for THE TRIBUNE that the $2,000,000 which it was claimed the trust had was represented by stock. It has no money and the issue of $8,000,000 of bonds at the last meeting of the directory was for the purpose of getting money to pay rebates with. It was believed that $1,500,000 of these bonds were placed when the Attorney-General sprung his suit. The failure or collapse of the trust will fall heaviest on its New York customers. It owes them something over $1,000,000 for rebates, while over $500,000 is out in Chicago.

Something About Stock.

There is one other interesting point that may be of interest to the whisky trade. When the trust was organized it was announced with something of a flourish that $35,000,000 of the capital stock had been subscribed. The facts seem to be that George Gibson took $50,000 worth and H. M. Kingman $50,000, while Nelson Morris, Joseph Greenhut, and several others pledged themselves for the rest. The stock was never paid for and when the trust gave birth to the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding company it is said that the stock was traded for whisky certificates.

Up to about a year and a half ago the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding company dwelt in peace and harmony together. This was about the time the clique was formed that took in Nelson Morris of Chicago, President Greenhut, J. R. Keene, and Attorney Tyrrell of New York, the latter having attained fame in the Standard oil deals, and one or two others. The Woolner-Easton-Schwabacher-Francis people. It appears, were left out. Notwithstanding these men owned the gilt-edge property in the combination it is said they were never consulted, and this has been one of the main things that led up to the decisive steps that have been taken. They stood the cold shoulder without much kicking as long as the dividends came regularly and the rental was paid under the leases, but when both dividends and rentals were stopped a merry war was inaugurated.

Morris Said to Have Lost $500,000.

The clique played in the New York market by forming a few small pools and running the market. The fun was so much of a success that about a year ago a big pool in whisky trust stock was organized. The price was run up to 70 cents and things were going along swimmingly when Tyrrell and Keene and the other New York people, it appears, accused Nelson Morris of selling stock to the pool. It was claimed he had unloaded something like 10,000 shares on the pool. The Chicago packer was at once arraigned before the bar of the pool and denied the charge. To prove that he was acting in good faith it is said that he turned in and bought 5,000 shares. The market broke and went from 70 to 33, and the Peoria people in the clique, it is claimed, lost something like $3,000,000. Morris' share, it is said, was $500,000. This occurred shortly before Mr. Morris went to California. These transactions, it appears, tended to create dissatisfaction to the stockholders on the outside and greatly assisted in bringing about the present trouble.

Secretary P. J. Hennessy of the trust was reported as out of town when inquired for last night.

IN THE ART GALLERY—MARINE—(EUGENE VAIL, U. S. A.)

LEVY MAYER THINKS IT MORIBUND.

He Says the Trust Cannot Recover Possession of the Property Withdrawn.

Levy Mayer, who has charge of the quo warranto proceedings for the Attorney-General of Illinois, was advised of the action at Peoria. He said: "The Attorney-General, with ourselves as counsel in the proceedings filed before Judge Tuley, has attacked the whisky trust as an illegal combination, doing business without right in the form of a corporate entity. The position then taken we consider impregnable, and we have given our opinion to that effect to the Attorney-General. Such being the legal status of the trust, it would have no standing in court if it attempted to recover possession of property from those of its members who have charge of the same. From your information I gather that several of the lessors of the trust property have canceled the leases for non-payment of rent and being already in possession have therefore terminated the interest which the trust had by virtue of those leases. We have nothing to do with the business status of the trust nor with the controversy between it and the seceding members, and therefore I am averse to expressing any opinion upon the matter. It looks, however, as if the internal fires which seem to be consuming the trust and its property relations will facilitate the result which Attorney-General Moloney is seeking, and that is to wipe out this unlawful monopoly. You must excuse me, however, from discussing these private controversies to which you allude. They do not come within our province."

STOCK JOBBING EXPLAINS IT.

The Financial Ups and Downs of the Gigantic Monopoly Told.

Announcement of the approaching dissolution of the whisky trust will unquestionably surprise Wall street and the thousands who have been gambling in Distillers' certificates, but the shock can be hardly more severe than any of several which the speculating public has been given already this year by the antics of this stock. At the beginning of the year the stock sold above 66. It had been as high as 72 near the close of last year, and with the opening of 1893 it was on nearly the top wave of speculative popularity, if strength of market quotations may be taken as an index. The high price at which the stock was quoted, however, had little to do with the faith of investors in its intrinsic merit, but was the result almost wholly of speculative manipulations, chiefly led by the directors of the company and other speculators who were close to the inside. Many stock operators believed the stock to be worthless, and held to that belief in spite of astonishing official statements of financial prosperity; but the strength of their opinions proved to be only steps to higher quotations; the market was being manipulated with fearless strength, and the men who believed the stock worthless and sold it short were the very ones who were forced to pay the highest prices for it.

Specious Evidences of Prosperity.

The men who boomed up stock market values had the advantage of controlling the distribution of dividends, and they did much with this power to give the stock the appearance of investment merit.

During the days of the original "trust" the stock paid ½ per cent monthly. After it reorganized into the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' company in 1890, because of its vulnerability to anti-trust laws, an appearance of even greater prosperity was given the company's affairs and the dividend was doubled. This was done in June, 1890, the dividend rate being made ¾ per cent monthly. By November, 1890, the rate had been advanced to ⅞ per cent monthly, or four times what it was at the beginning of the year, and that rate was maintained till April, 1892, when it fell off somewhat. A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent was paid in January this year, however, and that was the last act of that character to induce investment buying. During the fiscal year nearly $2,000,000 was distributed in dividends. On the day of the payment of this last dividend the stock was selling for 66¾. From that day it started on its downward course. It reached 13¾ last Tuesday, a point where five shares would bring about what one sold for at the beginning of the year. By Saturday the price had got up to 17¾, and there were people who still believed the stock had in it great possibilities. That belief was general enough, so there will be some severe shocks if it now comes to a practical dissolution of the trust. The stock has for some time been among the most active traded in on the Wall street list. Sales last week aggregated not far from $15,000,000 par value, which well illustrates how great the speculative interest in the stock is.

On the Verge of Bankruptcy.

The first intimation the public had that the financial situation of the company was not so extremely satisfactory as official statements had led every one to suppose was after a meeting of the directors held Jan. 28. Although this was only three weeks after the company had paid a 1¾ per cent dividend on its $35,000,000, a dividend rate which had been increased because of the unparalleled prosperity of the company's affairs, it transpired at this meeting that the company was in not far from a bankrupt condition. The company had been banking on an increase in the internal revenue tax and had for several months been manufacturing an enormous product in order to get the advantage of the present rate of taxation. It had also been rapidly and arbitrarily advancing prices, and on both those points the boom in the stock market had been engineered. Some of the market manipulators gave out tips that the trust held Congress in its grasp and that the desired legislation was a foregone conclusion, because so many members of Congress had been drawn into the speculation in the company's stock that their votes would not go against their pockets.

By the time the directors came together in January it was evident that the influence of the trust in Congress had been miscalculated. The trust stood in a position of having manufactured an enormous product and sharply advanced the price for it, but it could not sell it. The situation was critical, though not then understood by the public, and the action of the directors was a great surprise. They reduced the selling price of spirits 18 cents a gallon, which cut the profits of manufacturing in two, and they ordered the closing down of some of the most important distilleries.

No Cash in the Treasury.

A financial exhibit was made at this time, too, which showed that there was no cash in the treasury of the company and that it owed about $700,000, besides having used up the rebate fund, the warrants against which are held by the customers of the company, and which amounted to between $1,500,000 and $1,800,000. In these circumstances the directors adopted a resolution that in view of the condition of the company's finances and the necessity for promptly repairing the rebate fund no dividends should be declared or paid until such reparation has been effected; and that all of the net earnings of the company from that time forward must be devoted first to the extinguishment of the floating debt, and second to the restoration of the total of the rebate fund, against which the public holds warrants.

The annual meeting was held April 12, and the developments there brought no comfort to stockholders. The President said:

"As an outcome of overproduction the company is now laboring under the disadvantage of carrying a stock of spirits fully three times as great as was ever carried by the company before, and to take a large amount of money for some time to come. It has absorbed all the ready cash of the company, and forced it to borrow as well. We will be somewhat pressed to meet obligations during the next ninety days. The items of rebate alone which fall due in April, May, and June will exceed the amount we shall receive from the same source during these three months, about $600,000, as the rebates becoming due now cover the large sales we made during last October, November, and December, which explains the cause of the directors passing the dividend for the last quarter.

Financial Condition Shown.

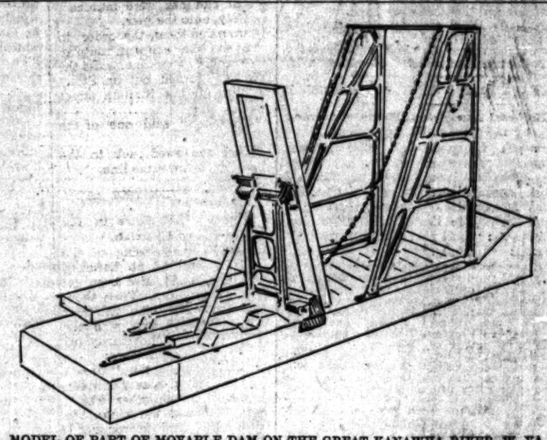
The financial statement made at that meeting showed the company's condition to be as follows:

	1892.	1892.
Earnings	$2,059,746	$2,432,688
Dividends paid during year ending March 31	1,890,698	1,267,159
Expenses paid	442,506	
Cash and cash assets on hand April 1	2,395,822	3,188,809
Total	$4,728,827	$4,455,968

Regarding the item of cash and cash assets it was explained that there were against it liabilities, including rebates due the trade, balance due on the four distilleries last purchased, and floating indebtedness, amounting to $3,068,287.

The history of the recent attempt to raise money to meet these current obligations by the issue of $8,000,000 bonds, and how the attempt to borrow money for this purpose on the bonds as collateral was frustrated when it was announced that the Attorney-General would bring quo warranto proceedings against the company, is still fresh in public memory. A closing chapter in the trust's downfall now comes in the announcement of withdrawals which will lead to its complete dissolution.

Whether or not the stock will have any value at all after this step is taken is problematical. Every one knows the properties acquired were scheduled at an enormously fictitious value, and the stockholders who five months ago were dividing fat dividends are today concerned to know whether there are assets enough to pay the liabilities, and there will be a few of them so sanguine as to hope there will be much more. The history of the corporation has "stock jobbing" written on every page. The lesson of its final collapse will have no reassuring effect on the holders of other trust securities.



MODEL OF PART OF MOVABLE DAM ON THE GREAT KANAWHA RIVER, W. VA.

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Plants and Capital Involved and Method of Doing Business.

The first trust was formed May 10, 1887, composed of the following concerns:

The Chicago Distilling company of Chicago, capital stock, $50,000; the Woolner Brothers Distilling company of Peoria, capital stock, $450,000; the Great Western Distilling company, Peoria, capital stock, $100,000; Monarch

[Continued on second page.]

THROUGH ON THE RUN.

DESOLATE EXCURSIONISTS RUSHED ACROSS JACKSON PARK.

After Their Steamer Loses All Its Propeller Blades and Drifts Up to the Illinois, They Are Denied Landing by a Columbian Guard—Their Pleasure Trip Almost Becomes a Panic—Two Companies of Bluecoats March Them to Stony Island Avenue on a Trot.

It was a matter of considerable difficulty to break into the World's Fair grounds yesterday, as sixty shipwrecked persons aboard the steamer Post Boy, a bit of a steamer plying between Randolph street and South Chicago, yesterday afternoon. They did succeed in getting into the park, but they went out again in such a hurry that they were breathless when they were once again on the outside.

The Post Boy is operated by a six-bladed propeller wheel. During its service last season three of the buckets of the wheel succumbed to seas and sunken schooners and piles in the basin. The steamer's owners sent the vessel to drydock to get a new set of blades, but the fine weather coming on suddenly they concluded to put it into service before repairs were completed. So the Boy reported for business yesterday with only three buckets or blades on its wheel, and none of them extra strong.

Sixty Passengers Secured.

The "shouters" for the craft induced sixty persons to get aboard for South Chicago by holding out the picture of the beautiful view of the World's Fair buildings and grounds in all their majestic stillness. The Post Boy glided away from its pier. A few hundred feet away the boat passed over a sunken schooner, and one of the three buckets went down to keep the schooner company. The passengers felt the shock, but nobody complained. Down off Oakwood another blade struck some obstacle, and being broken from the hub went to the bottom of the lake. The passengers began to wonder at this second shock, nor did they fail to notice that the headway of the boat became quite slow and wobbly, as it were, all or which caused anxious uncertainty to harrow the souls of the excursionists. The third blade had grown lonesome for its companions by the time the Post Boy was off Jackson Park. It was trying hard to break away and finally succeeded in doing so. There was nothing left then in the way of motive power, and Capt. Armstrong realized that something would have to be done. He turned the steam whistle of his boat loose four times, attracting the attention of the men in the Life Saving Station near the battleship Illinois. The boat had some headway on still, while the passengers were almost in a panic. But the boat managed to get near enough to the pier alongside the battleship to cast a line to it, and after much bumping about the Postboy was made fast.

Stopped by a Guard.

A Columbian Guard stood on the pier. He touched his sword and cried out: "You can't come in. The Fair's closed on Sunday."

"But we're shipwrecked and our lives are in danger," protested one of the excursionists, who talked like he really believed the boat was in danger.

The guard was finally prevailed upon to send a messenger to the powers in control to see if they would not consent to give a load of shipwrecked excursionists safety on the shores of Jackson Park. Chief Inspector Dalkmer relaxed the stringent rules of the Department of Admissions and said they might land.

Two companies of Columbian Guards were called out, an invoice was taken of the passengers on the boat, and they were marched, happy in their safety, onto the pier.

The guards surrounded them, the order to march was given, and like exiles en route to Siberia, the shipwrecked were sent across the park on a dog-trot and turned out on Stony Island avenue through the Sixtieth street gate.

"We didn't see a thing," said one of the rescued.

Later the Post Boy was towed back to the city by the Sailor Boy of the same line.

FORTY THOUSAND OUTSIDE THE GATE.

They Peep Through Knot-Holes in the Fence—Side-Shows Flourish.

Those who think that the closing of the World's Fair Sunday inflicts no hardship upon the wage-workers should have been on Stony Island avenue yesterday. Forty thousand people were barred out. Men with their wives and children, young men with the maids of their choice trooped hopelessly up and down before that implacable fence.

On one side of the fence was the "Dream City"—a fairyland of restful beauty of green grass and blue water. On the other was a gang of howling fakers whose wares are the cheapest attactions that ever surrounded a circus tent. The crowd which thronged Stony Island avenue all day was the largest ever debarred from the grounds. Before every gate or possible coign of vantage people clustered in groups, eager to obtain even a glimpse of that which is to them a forbidden land. They were no mere pleasure seekers, these men who rested toil-worn hands upon each other's shoulders in their endeavors to see. They had no time to take a day from the week of work. Sunday only was theirs, and the White City was closed against them.

There were few threats, for an American crowd can suffer long in silence, but there was ominous discontent, and with it that to them unanswerable question, "Why?" The people seemed to feel their power, and that their numbers were a vast protest, but they waited and hoped. One man said the Fair would be open next week.

"Next week?" he was answered. "You bet it will be open next week. Look at that crowd. What the people want the people will get."

Excursionists Greatly Disappointed.

The crowd was composed half of excursionists from the country. They came on excursion trains from rural districts tributary to Chicago, lured in, it is said, by flaming railway advertisements. They expected the gates to be opened. They had their half dollars to pay admissions. Their jaws fell away down on their chests when they learned that they could only spend the day by patronizing the side shows and "lemo'" stands that were on exhibition out among the greens and early dog-fennell in blossom outside the fence. They put in the day trying to beat the games and buy out the stands.

The lumber of which the fences are built about the grounds of the World's Fair proper, as well as around the exhibit of Midway Plaisance, is of a poor quality and full of knots. Almost all those knots have been knocked out and many persons glued their eyes to these holes, getting what glimpse of the White City the limited range afforded. It is said that, if the gates are kept closed next Sunday, many petitions will be filed on the part of Sunday closers to have corn cobs driven into all these knot holes and broken off.

The streets about the grounds were thronged with vehicles of all sorts, from the most fashionable turnouts from South Side boulevards to the carts of the humble toiler, all filled with wide-eyed people. Boats were crowded to their capacity and the "L," steam, cable, and electric cars had passengers walking around over each other's corns and hanging on by one hand, a toe, or an eyewhisker.

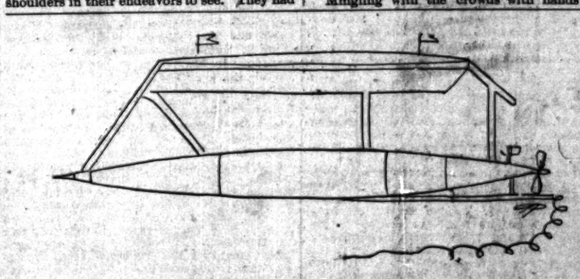
Enjoying Outside Shows.

The people turned to see outside attractions. The most prominence was attached to Buffalo Bill's show and the sharp crack of the revolver, the low bawl of the long horned Texas steer, and the hoarse yow yow of the Buffalo from inside the inclosure drew in many thousands. Then there was the gipsy woman at her tent door luring in the deacon from the country village to squeeze his hand and tell his fortune. A Salvation Army squad was singing an exhortative hymn in a half completed tent, while a stiff game of stud poker was flying high with broadly stretched wings in a tent in the rear of a popcorn and red pop stand within easy hearing distance of the salvationists. A good many grins were led out and many cheeks cracked with laughter by a fat man, a mountain of adipose, falling from the clothes-line chariot. The chariot is a huge clothes-basket, a regular Fallstaff incloser, suspended so as to slide on an elevated cable a half block in length. The fat aeronaut rolled from a lofty height and broke the machine, much to the delight of the wide-mouthed youngsters standing by.

A young married couple from Paxton took their first-born child to one of those open-air photo galleries to be "took." The cherub persisted in yanking its cute little lace bonnet to one side of its head and twisting its features to correspond. A hundred gazers gathered 'round. Many suggestions were made. It was proposed to hold photos before its pretty blue eyes so as to induce a smile. A picture of World's Fair managers was presented. Away went the childish features into a wild disorder. Bob Ingersoll was tried on it, and the little one burst into tears. Carter H. Harrison was held up. The child reached out its tiny hands as if to clutch it. A picture of Baby Ruth Cleveland was held out, and a sweet smile, one of those cherubic cheek-swellers, threw a glow over the face and the photo was a good one.

It was difficult to find beer for sale in the prohibition district, but industry was rewarded by those who felt they must have it.

Mingling with the crowds with hands in pockets were many of Chicago's ablest detectives, as well as a large number of the veteran pickpockets of the city. Good, strong-armed men who make a living by smiting people at the mouths of alleys, long-fingered persons who relieve the pockets of others of coin, porch-climbers, burglars, "fighters," biters, etc., were there too.



SIMS-EDISON FISH TORPEDO.

Woman Kills Herself at Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 21.—(Special.)—Lizzie Ashley, aged 33, committed suicide today by jumping into a cistern at her brother's home. She had been in poor health for a number of years and was despondent.

Murderer Sullivan Captured.

DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—William Sullivan, who, Jan. 1, murdered Layton Leetch, a farmer, near Durand Mich., and assaulted the murdered man's wife, was captured in this city today.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A terrific wind, hail, and rain storm caused much alarm and some damage last night at Sioux City, Ia.

James Dodge, hardware dealer of Normal, Ill., assigned Saturday, owing to the collapse of the bank there.

John Downey's cottage on Grand Island avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., was burned yesterday, and three children perished.

At Douglas, Mass., Saturday, the Howe factory, containing the ax polishing and finishing departments of the American Ax and Tool company, was consumed by fire. Loss, $75,000; largely insured.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1893.

Weather for this vicinity:
Thunder showers, slightly warmer.

Pages.
1 Whisky Trust Gets Its Death Blow.
Sad Story of "Postboy" Excursionists.
Foreign Commissioners Oppose Awards.
2 Song Services End Women's Congress.
3 Eastern Time Smashed by "The Tribune."
Baby Reindeer Arrives on Midway Plaisance
India's Building to Be Dedicated Today.
5 Awful Fate of Four Prospectors.
Russia Pays Tribute to Admiral Farragut.
Dr. Briggs Discussed from the Pulpit.
6 An Italian Shoots Three Countrymen.
Rev. D. R. Breed Discusses Sunday Opening.
8 Crisp's Queer Deal with Mr. Cleveland.
9 Flora from Japan at the Fair.
Lumber to Be Sawed at the Fair.
Gossip of London Town.
10 Baptist Anniversary Begins Today.
Stock Prices on the Gain.
Great Improvement in the Market.
12 Varied Career of Racine's Site, Bishop.
Some Gossip of the Modern Turf.
Chicago Won a Ragged Game.
English Tourists Visit the Fair.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Yesterday—Forty Thousand People Crowd Outside the Fair Gates and Take in the Fakir Shows—President Linehan Suggests That, if Sunday Opening Is Not Granted, the Labor Unions Tear Down the Exposition Fence, and a Committee Is Appointed to Consider Plans for a Meeting to Get the Sentiment of Voters on a Seven Days' Fair—Excursionists Taken from a Helpless Steamer Passed Through the Grounds Escorted by Columbian Guards—Reindeer Fawn Born on the Exposition Grounds.

Today—National Commissions May Settle Sunday Closing—Dedication of the Dahomey Village.

LAST EDITION.

THEY STAND FIRM.

Opposition to Awards System by Commissioners.

GERMANS SPEAK PLAINLY

Favor Withdrawal of Exhibits from Competition.

ARE WAITING FOR ADVICES.

English Officials Will Not Change Their Position Now.

JOHN BOYD THACHER'S SIDE OF IT.

As the result of a meeting of the German exhibitors at the World's Fair, it is probable these exhibits may be withdrawn from all competition, and possibly from the Fair itself. The cause of this action is the dissatisfaction over Commissioner Thacher's one-man award plan. An informal meeting was held at the Sherman House yesterday morning, which was presided over by Herr Wermuth, the German Commissioner. The system of naming one man as an Award committee was roundly scored by all present, and speeches were made favoring the withdrawal of all the German exhibits affected by the ruling.

J. Radke, a member of the German Commission, said last evening that he was not present at the Sherman House meeting, but nevertheless indorsed their action in every particular. He knew of no case parallel where one man assumed arbitrarily the functions of an important committee.

Dr. Walter Lobach, a member of the Imperial German Commission and one of the prominent workers in behalf of the famous Frankford Exposition, stated that he had never known of such a system of awards being adopted by the directors of any great exposition. The one-man plan he characterized as "unfair, undignified, and strangely un-American." Dr. Lobach had heard that the exhibits affected by the ruling were to be withdrawn, but the conference at the Sherman House he regarded only as an informal gathering, and that the assertions there had not been officially approved.

He Says All Are Firm.

J. A. Dredge, one of the British Royal Commissioners, said last night that all the foreign Commissioners were practically in accord on the question. No action, however, has been taken since the regular meeting last Friday, when after a thorough discussion of the subject the views of the Commissioners were communicated to their respective governments. The matter is now sub judice and the terms of the communications sent to the home governments cannot therefore be disclosed. Possibly by Tuesday the decision may be announced.

As so much has transpired of the opposition of the foreign Commissioners to the single judge system of awards Mr. Dredge did not hesitate to avow his own objections to that system. The first objection is the physical difficulty, if not impossibility, of one man going conscientiously through all the exhibits of any class and then preparing elaborate reports of the features requiring special mention, such reports to be afterwards condensed for insertion in the diplomas. Mr. Dredge would himself absolutely refuse to undertake that responsibility and so he thought would all the more competent men who might be asked.

Mr. Thacher Makes a Move.

John Boyd Thacher of the Awards committee made his first move yesterday towards complying with the demands of the foreign exhibiters at the Fair so far as he possibly can. This was in the form of a letter to the German, French, and English Commissioners wherein Mr. Thacher explained what he terms the American plan of awards as different from the European or continental plan. He also calls upon the Commissioners to submit their pro rata part of the awarding committees.

This action on the part of Mr. Thacher is a direct result of the vigorous protest made by the foreign Commissioners Saturday morning, when seven of them intimated that they must have definite information within three or four days or their displays would be withheld from judgment. The idea seems to be prevalent among these Commissioners that awards are to be granted upon the recommendation of a single judge instead of a jury, and as this is a radical change from what they have been accustomed to they have misunderstood some of the salient points in the system.

To correct this error Mr. Thacher has explained the workings of the American plan before the National Commission and now to the conducting exhibiters direct. What the result will be it is difficult to say. The fact is that Congress has settled the question in advance, and whether the visiting Commissioners like it or not there can be no change.

The question has been studied and discussed from all sides for three years and has been perfected as far as can be done at present. The impression seems to be prevalent in World's Fair circles that when the Commissioners understand the American plan thoroughly they will acknowledge the justice of its workings. In the meantime the question is one of the most important now disturbing the foreign Commissioners.

The leading objectors to the American plan of awards are these Commissioners:

Anton von Palitschek, Austria; A. Vereruysse, Belgium; C. Krantz, France; Ad Wermuth, Germany; H. T. Wood, Great Britain; Marquis H. Ungaro, Italy; P. Glonkhovskoy, Russia; E. Dupuy de Lome, Spain; Chr. Ravn, Norway.

They Differ Over the Medals.

One of the greatest points of difference is that of the one medal proposed. The government allows one bronze medal only. The foreigners want the privilege of having it reproduced in gold, silver, or bronze. The Americans think this is provided for and do not like it at all. They do not want the gold or silver made possible. Neither side seems to understand that the question is already disposed of by the powers that be.

Something like this situation of affairs greeted the authorities at the Centennial in 1876, where this same plan was used. At a meeting of the foreign Commissioners in the early days of that exposition several vigorous protests were made against the American plan of awards, when the representative of Great Britain arose and in a speech of a few minutes' length settled the entire trouble. He said that his government sent him not to make rules and regulations for the exhibition but to carry out the rules and regulations adopted by the commission of the exposition, and that settled the whole question.

While the foreign Commissioners have been objecting to the American plan of awards John Boyd Thacher has been completing the plans as far as possible. He says there can be no change in the system, and he believes that when the visitors understand the American plan they will see the merits of it and be perfectly satisfied with the results obtained

under the system. Mr. Thacher explained the situation yesterday as follows:

Upholds the American Plan.

"The question is one of the European or continental system as against the American system. The European system is based on the idea that a jury shall examine all exhibits and that awards shall be graded as first, second, and third prizes. The American plan is based on the theory that primary examination shall be made by an individual expert; that the medals shall be uniform and shall be accompanied by a diploma in which shall be stated the specific points of excellence disclosed by an examination of the exhibits.

"Under the first system competition is the most prominent feature. Under the American plan there is no competition between exhibiters and no comparison drawn between their products or exhibits. Each exhibit stands alone upon its own merits. The gaining of an award by one exhibiter does not bar his neighbor or any one, provided the latter's exhibit discloses merit.

"Competition, the struggling for first, second, and third prizes, has always resulted in dissatisfaction and frequently engenders bitter trade rivalries and disturbances.

"But the chief objection to the graded prizes is the fact that the awards so made afford no information or instruction on the merits of the exhibit beyond the arbitrary judgment of a jury.

"The act of Congress recites that this Exposition is held to disclose to the world the development of civilization and the progress of the industries, arts, and sciences. The mere six months' exhibit of the objects gathered here will be nothing compared to the paramount record which is made in the reports of the judges and examiners. It is these reports which fix the exact point at which the world stood in its industries, arts, and sciences at the end of the nineteenth century.

How Examinations Are Made.

"The examination is primarily made by an individual of the Departmental committee. His report is handed to the committee of which he is a member. That Departmental committee exercises the functions, so far as that particular award is concerned, of a jury, pure and simple, and before an award can be issued, before a medal or diploma can be granted, the report of the individual must receive the approval of the majority of the committee. That committee may modify, alter, or reject the report of the individual judge. There is nothing to prevent every member of the Departmental committee himself examining the exhibit in question. But if it was required that the committee should perform such a service we should have to appoint 5,000 judges instead of 500 or 600.

"Under the continental or European system expert service was not generally obtained. It practically came down to the dominating influence of one or two strong-willed men. The reasons which led them to their conclusions were never given or required. Under the American system there is substituted for the impersonal and indefinite character of a jury the personal and definite individual judge, backed up by the opinion of a large number of associate judges."

Director-General Davis said yesterday that he had been assured that no final action had been taken by the foreign exhibiters at the Fair. "While they are strongly opposed to the proposed system of awards, I think they will take no final action," said the Director-General, "until the National Commission has made final disposition of the case."

Neither Mr. Davis nor Mr. Thacher thinks the exhibits will be withheld from competition.

AMERICAN WATER COLORS IN PLACE.

Some Fine Specimens of Art to Be Seen—Paintings in the Paris Pavilion.

All of the rooms of the American section in the Fine Arts Department, which are on the ground floor of the Art Palace, are now open to the public. The last to be opened is Room 2, which is devoted to water colors. Perhaps the most important picture in this room is that by Morgan McIlhenny called "Old Friends," which was awarded the Evans prize in the American water color exhibition in 1893. An old man is shown standing beside an old broken-down white horse which has been turned out to spend his last days in pasture. It is plainly evident that there is a strong bond of sympathy between the old man and the dumb beast which has grown old with him in faithful service. McIlhenny exhibits two other pastoral scenes, "Moonrise" and "Bull Calf."

Another excellent work is that of Leonard Ochtman, a gray landscape in misty twilight, full of poetry and suggestion. Near by are Maynard's "Sirens," a band of sea nymphs, sporting in the waves far in advance of a vessel which is evidently steering towards them and which will never reach them. That no mariner has ever yet come up with a sea nymph and no one has ever realized his fondest fancies is the idea which the artist evidently wished to convey in his charming work.

To turn from this picture to "An Interesting Subject" of George Warton Edwards is but a step, but it is from the ideal to a most agreeable morsel of reality—a beautiful young Dutch maiden in her quaint dress. Still more realistic are Farny's Western scenes, "The Sioux Camp," "The Mountain Trail," and "Got Him." The last named shows the cavalryman's way of settling the Indian question.

F. S. Church's "Pandora" is a young girl kneeling on the cover of a box from which sprites are escaping, which would lead one to believe that Mr. Church does not consider feminine curiosity as dangerous as the Greeks did.

Some of the other works of importance in this room are Childe Hassam's "Springtime in the City," a sunny afternoon on Boston Common, the landscapes by Bolton Jones and J. A. Frazer, T. de Thulstrup's view of an opera-box during a representation, pleasing in color, though hard and treated more as an illustration than as a picture; and Hopkinson Smith's Venetian scenes.

The work of hanging pictures in the galleries is being rapidly pushed forward. Most of the remaining oil paintings by American artists have been hung here, and many of the works in pastel and water color. A complete collection of Whistler's etchings and the work of many other American etchers have also been hung in the gallery of the north court of the Art Building.

The pavilion of the City of Paris on the lake shore near the Art Palace contains besides exhibits from the schools, hospitals, public works, and Police Departments of the gay capital twenty or more oil paintings of some of the most picturesque views of the streets, squares, parks, markets, quays, and public buildings. They are the work of Allongé, Pierre Vautier, Jobbé-Duval, and other artists who have made a specialty of painting street scenes, and are hung in the covered promenade connecting the two pavilions which constitute this structure.

GONDOLIERS ARE ORGANIZED.

They Leave the Grounds and Join the First Union of Its Kind.

The gondoliers of the Venetian fleet escaped from the World's Fair grounds yesterday and went up to the South End club house of King Bros., No. 6496 Cottage Grove avenue, and were organized into a labor union. There are sixty of them employed at the Fair. The new union opened with thirty-two charter members. They will become affiliated with the Marine Trades Council of this city. It is not known what they desire in the way of working hours or wages, but the outlook is that they intend asking a higher price for paddling. There was almost a riot precipitated by an Irish horseshoer, who entered their meeting and charged them with being Irishmen, and said they had learned to row amid the bogs, rivers, and lakes of Ireland and not on the canals of Venice. The Irishman was evicted from the room.

Arrival of Two New Boats.

In strange contrast with the whaleback passenger steamer Christopher Columbus and the graceful lines of the steamer City of Toledo were the two ferry steamers, Duluth and Superior, which arrived from Duluth Saturday night. They are only three times as long as they are wide and the general outline strikingly resembles a wash tub with a round bottom and round bow and stern. But they will carry more people, with a greater degree of safety and comfort, than many steamers in the excursion business with more graceful lines. The decks are wide and roomy and are three in number. Each deck will accommodate about one hundred people, and as the steamers are easy to handle they make the ideal boat for short excursions. Both are exactly alike. They will run in the World's Fair Steamship company's line. A large number of excursionists were taken out by all Lake-Front steamers yesterday, the warm weather bringing the people to the docks in crowds.

Say the Label Was Illegally Used.

The fight between the blue label union-made cigar and the non-union article has penetrated to the green swards and tents and houses about the Fair, and Lynch & Selig, cigarmakers' prosecutors, arranged yesterday for the arrest today of two dealers for unlawfully using the blue label.

LIKE A BENEDICTION.

REVERENCE AND DEVOTION ROUND OUT THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

After a Week's Exemplification of the Marvelous Progress Made by the Sex in All the Domains Once Held Only by Man the Work Is Ended in Religious Fervor with Swelling Anthems of Praise—The Halls Too Small for the Crowds Seeking Entrance.

Program for today—The Public Press Congress follows upon the heels of the Representative Women's Congress today. From 2 to 3:30 o'clock, reception to those attending the congresses in President Bonney's office, Hall I., Art Palace, foreign representatives to act on the Reception committee; 7:45 o'clock, formal opening in Hall I., address of welcome by C. C. Bonney, President of the Auxiliary Congress. Minute responses by Mr. James Dredge, delegate from Great Britain; Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat, delegate from France; Dr. Stephen Waetzald, delegate from Germany; H. E. Imperial Chamberlain P. de Gloukhovskoy, delegate from Russia; Dr. Adolfo Ernst, delegate from Venezuela; Dr. Carlos R. Gallardo, delegate from Argentine Republic; Capt. Ad P. Penhem, delegate from Brazil; and Prof. Dimscha, delegate from Russia.

Responses will also be made on behalf of all the other governments represented at the Exposition. Greetings to the editors of the world by: William Penn Nixon, Chairman General committee; Thomas W. Palmer, President World's Columbian Commission; Mrs. Potter Palmer, President Board of Lady Managers; Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Vice-President Woman's Branch World's Congress Auxiliary, and Moses P. Handy, Chief Bureau of Publicity and Promotion, World's Columbian Exposition. Responses by President National Editorial Association, B. J. Price; President Newspaper Publishers' Association, James W. Scott; the Press of Iowa, Gov. G. W. Peck; President Colorado Press Association, A. E. Pierce; President Wisconsin Press Association, H. M. Youmans; President Canadian Press Association, A. F. Pirie; President Associated Ohio Dailies, John T. Mack; President Iowa Press Association, Lafayette Young; President Maine Press Association, K. M. Dunbar; Ohio Press Association, Inland Daily Press Association, Hocking and Ohio Valley Press Association, Rhode Island Press Association, Alabama Press Association, Nebraska Press Association, Indiana Democratic Press Association, Indiana Republican Press Association, Northern Indiana Press Association, Connecticut Press Association, Washington Press Association, Arkansas Press Association, Colorado Press Association, Northeast Missouri Press Association, Maryland Democratic Press Association, Associated Ohio Dailies, American Associated Dailies, Chicago Typothetæ, Northwest Kansas Press Association, South Carolina Press Association, New York Press Association, South Dakota Press Association, Florida Press Association, President Southern Press Association, Pennsylvania Press Association, Lehigh Valley Press Association, New Hampshire Press Association, Massachusetts Press Association, and the Illinois Woman's Press Association.

Reception to delegates and visitors of both congresses at the home of Mrs. Potter Palmer from 4 to 5:30 o'clock.

Like a benediction falling on a work well done, yesterday's services at the Art Institute rounded out the week's marvelous celebration of women's progress. The dignity of devout sentiment hung over the crowded halls and put an added strain of strength into the hearts of womankind. All the phases of woman's work which had been glorified and preached for the six days of the week centered and culminated yesterday in woman's thanksgiving to God. In art, in industry, in science, in literature, on the stage, in the household, in politics her activities and her possibilities had been sounded and paraded as never they were before; yesterday it was woman in religion, in Christian work, and in devotional song. In that as elsewhere womanhood distinguished itself by capacities hitherto unrecognized by the world. At the morning service there was the notable and unusual scene of eighteen ordained women preachers on the platform; a woman read the scriptures; a woman prayed; a woman preached; another woman led in the singing of the hymns. In the afternoon the Christian women held a sort of a love-feast and enthused over the temperance work. Other practical Christian women talked about the amelioration of the laboring classes. In still another room Isabella Beecher Hooker, with some of the same strange power that fired Henry Ward Beecher, made an exposition of her religious views, with the Bible, Confucius, and the Koran before her.

In Songs of Praise.

Actually the women's week finally ended in song. Fifteen thousand women went to the Art Institute last night hopeful of hearing a musical service that had been prepared by women from the vocal and instrumental compositions of women and rendered by women. Three thousand of them and a few men succeeded in crowding into Columbus Hall and were rewarded by hearing an unusual program. The other thousands were disappointed, but as many of them as could get into the overflow meeting at Washington Hall listened to Susan B. Anthony and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

It wanted half an hour to 8 o'clock when Columbus Hall's doors were barred and the policemen said it was crowded full. Some hundreds of women had been sitting in the hall since 3 o'clock to make sure of seats. May Wright Sewall introduced Susan B. Anthony, who bemoaned the fact that the scintilla of music had been crushed out of her by her early Puritan training. Then Mrs. Sewall announced that Miss Anthony, who was the only one among all the women that could be the equivalent of a concert would go into Washington Hall as a prima donna.

The Idea an Inspiration.

Mrs. John C. Coonly was presented by Mrs. Sewall as the instigator and prime mover in the musical enterprise of the evening. Mrs. Coonly had prepared the program and trained the singers. The idea of closing the Congress with a Sunday evening concert was of itself an inspiration. Miss Esther S. Deal played Mme. Reve-King's "Polonaise Heroique" on the pipe organ. A chorus of women and men sang a "Magnificat." That was the only element of the program into which man entered except as the carrier of harps for the harpists. Mrs. Nellie Bangs Skelton played two piano solos, and Mrs. Katharine L. Fisk sang with great success "What the Chimney Sang"—"Over the chimney the night wind sang, and chanted a melody no one knew." She also sang "But the Lord Is Mindful of His Own." In a violin and piano sonata Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler and Miss Currie Duke received warm applause.

Eight young women, Misses Helen W., Grace W., and Jessie F. Root, Miss Esther St. John, Mrs. Kittie Wallace Davis, Mrs. Annie Rommeiss Thacker, Mrs. Pauline Rommeiss Bremner, and Mrs. Mina Rommeiss Summy, sang some words written by Marie Antoinette and by Mme. Chaminade.

After an intermission the most unique feature of the evening was presented by the harp orchestra, under the direction of Mme. Josephine Chatterton. Twelve women sat in a semi-circle on the platform behind twelve gilded harps, and made a fine sum of melody in the March Triomphale. They were:

Mrs. McDermott, Mrs. George W. Clark, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Bertha Becker, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Cecile Le Gierse, New York City; Miss Marie Therese Dillon, Chenoa, Ill.; Miss Josephine Albert, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Miss Helen Rose Mackay, Duluth, Minn.; Miss Cecilia Cudahy, Chicago; Miss Emmeline Farrar, Chicago; Miss Minnie Campbell, Chicago; Miss Agnes Brennock, Chicago.

The other numbers of the program were:

Quartets	Selected
Mrs. Davis and the Rommeiss Sisters.	
Piano solos	Selected
Mrs. Zeisler.	
Songs	Selected
Miss Root.	
Violin solo	Selected
Miss Duke.	

Solo and chorus—Wedding music.... Words by Kate Starr Kellogg; music by Eleanor Smith.
Miss Helen Root and chorus.

Overflow into a "Social."

Some of the thousands of people who could not get into Columbus Hall went into the Hall of Washington, where Susan B. Anthony and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw entertained the "overflow" with personal reminiscences. Miss Anthony related stories that occurred forty years ago, when she first started out in the suffrage movement, while the Rev. Miss Shaw told how her hairs had become gray in trying to get ordained to the ministry. She narrated many amusing episodes that she had with young men in a Boston theological seminary when she was the only female student there.

May Wright Sewall acted as mistress of ceremonies of the informal social—that is what she called it—and as everybody was good-natured and satisfied with most any sort of entertainment it finally turned out to be as good a one as the concert in the Hall of Columbus, for she alternated the singers and musicians and had them all in the end, including the harp orchestra, over to her audience.

WOMEN URGED TO TAKE COURAGE.

The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw Preaches in Washington Hall—A Notable Gathering.

Works of art in busts and figures, shields made up of flags and banners, and a tasteful display of gay bunting formed the background yesterday for as unique a church service as was ever held in the world's history. It was in the Hall of Washington in the Memorial Art Palace, and on the platform were grouped eighteen ordained clergywomen of various denominations facing a large interested audience. These eighteen represented thirteen different religions. The central figures were the Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett, the presiding minister, the Rev. Jeannette Olmstead, who delivered the invocation, the Rev. Florence Kollock, by whom the prayer was said, and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, who delivered the sermon. These four sat in the center of the platform, and on either side of them were the following ministers:

Jennie M. Jones of the Sedgwick Street Christian Church; Caroline A. Bassett of the Free Baptist Church, Conklin, Mich.; Amanda Smith, the colored pastor of the African Methodist Church of South Park; Zina D. Huntington of the young Church of the Latter Day Saints' of Salt Lake City, Utah; Mary S. Calkins of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and evangelist for the Third District Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Illinois; Melissa Terrell, Christian Church, Forest Home, Ia.; N. Arlouine Brightman, Seven Day Baptist Church of Austin, Tex.; Jane S. Richards, Sarah M. Kimball, M. Isabella Hoon, and Elmina S. Taylor of the Latter Day Saints' Church, Salt Lake City, Utah. One man occupied a seat on the platform. He was the father of the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw.

A picture of Elizabeth Cady Stanton wreathed with evergreen was given an honored place on an easel at the right of the platform.

Previous to the opening of the services Mrs. May Wright Sewall acted as mistress of ceremonies. She called the ministers to the platform and made the announcements. Most of the ministers were dressed in black, but Mrs. Jeannette Olmstead appeared in a cream gown and wore a bouquet of roses. It was evident that the majority of the men present realized that the service was not so much for them, so they assembled in the gallery, and with a few exceptions they left the body of the hall for the fair sex.

Sought Rest and Seclusion.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery sat unobtrusively on one of the seats farthest away from the platform as if, being tired of the important part which it had been her duty to take during the week, she was anxious in the religious services to obtain quiet and seclusion.

Miss Gertrude Smith presided at the organ and Mrs. Jeannette Olmstead opened the service by invoking a blessing upon it. The Rev. Emily Gordon read a hymn entitled "Rise Up, Rise Up, O Woman," by the Rev. Ada C. Bowles. It was set to the air of the "Missionary Hymn," and it was sung with spirit.

The Rev. Florence Kollock then prayed that the source of all life and power and love should lift up the hearts of those assembled from all over the world to do him reverence and in his name to unite the hearts of all and bless them in their endeavor to uplift womanhood. That the proceedings of the last week's deliberations would be marked as a red letter day of the Nation and would be hailed as the dawn of a new civilization. The hymn "Creation" was then sung by Miss Catherine L. Fiske.

The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw then advanced to the front of the platform to deliver the sermon. The pleasant, smiling face was quiet and reverent as she took up the duties of her sacred office. The mirth-provoking words of the week were succeeded by an earnest plea for the cause of her Master. Her theme was principally upon woman, and especially the women who had taken part in the congress. She said that the women who had read papers, participated in the discussions, and had taken an active interest in the congress were women of one voice. Their cry was to become free. They wanted freedom. That was what was best and true for them. They had come to the congress, had met as sisters for the purpose of elevating themselves and humanity to a higher plane. She said:

They Appeal for Freedom.

These women have turned to God and with uplifted eyes have appealed to him for freedom that they may elevate humanity. Knowledge has not been the power to free them. Creeds have been cruel, ceremonies and rites have been enslaved. Thus has the soul been turned back to the vision and asked whence freedom shall come. It has answered that in truth alone will men and women be free. It is better to be led by the spirit of God than by the laws of man. This gathering of women has taught the world that they are learned. By the gathering there has been aroused a kindly feeling of friendship for each other and they will go home with a throb in their hearts for each other's welfare. We have learned that women have had enough of creeds. In going forth into the world after this congress we are now bound together as one great chain, as women in whose souls have been implanted many great truths, the result of which shall be the bread of life for the women of the world. Woman has heretofore been taught that self-submission was the highest virtue she could attain. She has sacrificed herself for the uplifting of a man—a brother or husband—a man who perhaps was not worth uplifting after he had been lifted. The time has now come when women will have to revise their tables of virtue. They must in future put forth their self-assertion. If they should become teachers and builders of humanity they must be women strong of character, regardless of what one's reputation is. The principal thing a woman must be possessed of is moral courage. What the world needs today is broad minds to reach out and grasp the truth, and souls brave enough to stand it, and then there will be no more sacrifices of men and women.

IN THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

Mass-Meeting of Christian Women in Washington Hall—Present in Spirit.

The spirit of Frances E. Willard was present in yesterday afternoon's meeting at the Hall of Washington. Her name was on the tongue of every speaker; praises of her fell from eloquent lips and received an echo in the audience's cheers. A dozen women were on the stage, each wearing a white ribbon and each known the country over as a fighter against saloons. It was a mass-meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and there was no lack of numbers in the audience room. Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge presided. She had the program opened with the singing of the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which filled the faces of the women with a reverent light. Mrs. Ellen M. Stevens of Maine read from the scriptures, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof; and Mrs. Matilda B. Carse pronounced an invocation. Laura Ormiston Chant of London was the first of the speakers. She said that if it were possible for women to grow vain by kind love, more than one of the foreign delegates would have grown vain in the week just passed. She said that one of the chief effects of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been to teach women to love one another and labor together in unity. From Lady Henry Somerset, a woman raised by God to be the leader of British women in the temperance work, she brought especial greetings to American women. From Frances E. Willard, now in England, she also brought greetings. Mrs. Chant said that she was down at the Exposition Friday and passed by the large wine exhibits there, and it seemed to her that the wine and liquor makers could have added a significant element to their display; an exhibit of the failures, of the broken-hearted women, of the ruined homes, of the crippled children, of the despairing drunkards which their industry had wrought. What an object lesson that would be! When a nation was cursed with a great evil she felt that it was the nation's duty to get rid of it. That is why she believed it should be the duty of the nation as a nation, rather than of individuals as individuals, to wipe out the stain of the liquor traffic from the land. She asked whether her auditors would choose the ideal of today, which is to be the real of the future, or would they take the real of today to go on so forever.

Next after Mrs. Chant Josephine R. Nichols was introduced and made an appeal to women of high social standing to discourage social drunkenness by keeping wine away from their sideboards and their dinner tables. John G. Woolley was the next speaker. He said that he liked one thing about the dramseller, and that was the stanch, consistent way in which he stood up for his business. He longed for Christian men who were as true to the things they believed in.

Helen M. Barker said briefly she was in favor of those who went forth to do something, and she would rather do it not quite right than not to do it at all. She suggested that in the next public meeting he addressed Mayor Harrison should put to vote not the question of whether the World's Fair should be opened Sundays, but whether or not Chicago saloons should be closed Sunday.

Other speakers at the temperance meeting were Mrs. Foster and Mrs. McDonald of Canada, Mrs. Margaret Parker of Scotland, Mrs. Elizabeth Yates of Maine, Mrs. Clara Hoffman of Missouri, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, and the Rev. Annie H. Shaw.

WANT BETTER ORGANIZATION.

Women Handle Labor Questions in Columbus Hall—Sweat Shops Denounced.

The enthusiasm aroused by the meeting in the Hall of Columbus, where the Committee of Industry was holding forth, culminated when a woman who was seated in the front row of the balcony, at the conclusion of Mrs. Stevens' address, jumped to her feet and exclaimed: "I would like to request the Chairman to have a committee of three draw up resolutions indorsing the bill now before the State Legislature. It is the bill against the sweating system practiced in Chicago."

This was greeted with applause and the Chairman asked for a rising vote on the question. All the women in the house rose simultaneously, and the vote was declared unanimous. The committee selected by the Chairman to draw up the resolutions was composed of Maggie Toomy, Florence Kelly, and Frances MacNamara.

A fairly large audience was assembled in the hall and listened to addresses on industry and industrial organizations. Mrs. Corinne Brown presided. She first introduced Elizabeth Lyle Saxon of Louisiana, who said:

Since I have been here, and coming as I did a delegate from my club, I would be faithless to my trust if I did not speak words of praise about the women who work with their hands. I have been a suffragist from my earliest womanhood, and I believe in the ballot as the means of woman's emancipation. I feel for the laboring man and when he strikes for more pay and shorter hours my heart sympathizes with the strikers. I stand before you as an advocate for labor. I have long since come to the conclusion that the ballot-box will never bring to women the Kingdom of Heaven. It hasn't to men and it won't to women, but organized labor will do more for her than anything else. We can make domestic industry respectable. Nothing can benefit our work more than to raise the standard of labor. People today who are doing the best work are those who go in the power and spirit of our Master.

Florence Kelly then told about the needlewomen of Denmark. She read a paper written by Miss Laura Keeler. She said the needlewomen of Denmark have been the object of careful inquiries of the Danish Woman's Association. The yearly wages of these women range from $180 to $200. One-quarter of them receive more than this. At workshops wages are better than at home. They work on an average eleven hours daily. The knitters are the lowest-paid class and have the longest hours. She then gave statistics on married and single women and the condition of their health. Miss Harriet Keyser spoke on "Christian Economics." She gave a vivid description of the slums, the condition of the poor, and woman's organizations. Mrs. Clara Foltz of California addressed the Congress on "The Industrial Organization of Women." Her address was mostly on woman's rights. She was followed by Mrs. Stevens, who spoke on labor organizations and women wage-workers.

DECLARES FOR AN OPEN FAIR.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker Believes the Poor Should Be Given a Chance.

With a quivering, broken voice and trembling nerves the venerable Isabella Beecher Hooker attracted an extraordinarily large crowd to Hall No. 7 yesterday afternoon. She spoke on religion and its historical development and declared that the World's Fair gates should be opened Sunday. Then she talked of Christ and the Jews holding religious services, after which they had a great jubilee with the children of Israel Sunday afternoon.

"If I were a Czar," she continued, "I would open the Fair every Sunday. I would have birds in the grounds and I would have $1 coupon tickets of 10 cents each so that an entire family could enter. In each of those buildings I would hold religious services. I would have sung Scotch songs, Irish songs, and all kinds of songs. In brief I would have a regular jubilee. But I am a not a Czar. This is the first time I ever heard of Christians going to Congress for religion. We could do without that $5,000,000. It should be returned to Congress. If the directors of the Fair would pay more attention to the Lord than they do or have done to Congress they would open those gates so that the poor, worthy people could see the Fair and have a jubilee."

"Moral and Social Reform" was the subject discussed yesterday afternoon at a religious meeting held in Hall No. 3. Elizabeth B. Grannis, editor of the *Church Union*, New York City, addressed the meeting on social purity. She was followed by Mrs. Clara Hoffman of St. Louis, Mo., who talked on temperance and the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the work done by it.

Mary Lowe Dickinson of Boston spoke on the King's daughters and the Church Union. Other women who addressed the meeting were Mrs. Arthur Smith and Isabella Charles Davis.

PREACHED FOR VISITING EDITORS.

The National Association Hears a Sermon by the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus.

Plymouth Congregational Church was crowded last evening, a large number in the congregation being members of the National Editorial Association. The pastor, the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, preached a sermon especially directed to the editorial fraternity. The text was: "Quit yourselves like men."

He said:

There are professions which are supposed to be separated from others by almost celestial latitudes. There is substantially no difference between your profession and mine. The same potent forces direct in both. There is a principle we have known so long and seen so seldom, called manliness. People are attracted through the professions to the men behind them. Your business is a perpetual commentary on truth if conducted in a manly way. The profession you have is the clarion at your lips through which you pour out the music and hope of your life. It is a power given you to make life richer and the world better. To the young man in your ranks, who has much of life before him, I would address a few words. Does he really believe and think it is the work to which God has called him? Does he believe there will be an organ always silent and a player always dumb unless he is to do it? God calls editors as much as he does preachers. Horace Greeley and Henry Grady were called to their noble work as much as any preacher of the living truth. Any man who speaks good news to human beings, makes soul more and body less, and in any way gives light to darkness is a minister of the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. No man is worthy the dignified name of editor in this nineteenth century who is unmindful of the responsibility resting upon him in the great work of education. As time rolls on we find we can dispense with nearly all but manliness. That pandering to public taste which fills the pews in a church or makes popular a newspaper can be dispensed with. The inherent quality of manliness cannot be dispensed with by the minister or the editor without the loss of his power and influence. Faith is a needed quality in your work. John Gutenburg had faith in the future as he stood beside his new press. The editor must have faith in God, in universal humanity, and then he has a destiny almost divine. Quit you like men. Give us papers full of this great humanity, and you shall be ever blessed.

The visiting editors were widely scattered yesterday, individual preferences leading them in various ways. A number visited the steel observatory or tower, Sixty-fifth street and Stony Island avenue, many went to churches, and some to places of amusement, including a ramble in Lincoln Park. A delegation arrived from South Dakota yesterday to attend the Press Congress at the Art Institute this week, and is stopping at Hotel Mecca. This morning at 9 o'clock another meeting of the National Editorial Association will be held in the parlor of Hotel Mecca, after which the members will visit the Union Stock-Yards. The rest of the day will be spent at the Press Congress or the Exposition as may be individually desired.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Several Factories Destroyed—Livery Stable and Horses Burned at St. Louis.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21.—Fire this evening destroyed the American Tubing and Webbing company's works at Sabin and Mason streets. The school for the deaf and several tenement houses were scorched. The losses, so far as learned, are: Waterman Machine and Tool company, $75,000, partially insured; Diamond Machine company, $75,000, partially insured; American Tubing and Webbing company, $25,000, insured; Reynolds Manufacturing Jewelry company, $20,000, insured. Other losses, $50,000.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 21.—[Special.]—About 12 o'clock tonight the stable of the Crum Livery company, No. 4414 Washington boulevard, was destroyed by fire. It is estimated that 150 horses were burned to death, and Eddie Quinn, a 7-year-old boy, is supposed to have lost his life in the flames. The total loss is estimated at $200,000.

Pastor Dies While Preaching.

LAMPASAS, TEX., May 21.—[Special.]—The Rev. James Mackey, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while delivering his sermon today dropped dead in the pulpit. The breaking of a blood vessel in his head was the cause.

GETS A DEATH-BLOW.

FIVE BIG DISTILLERIES LEAVE THE WHISKY TRUST.

The Grove, Union, Manhattan, Northern, and Peoria Go Out Because $200,000 in Rent Is Not Forthcoming—The Combine Appears to Be Hopelessly Involved—History of Its Organization and Stock-Jobbing Methods—Mr. Woolner Gives Some Interesting Facts.

(*Continued from first page.*)

Distilling company, Peoria, capital stock, $250,000; Peoria Distilling company, Peoria, capital stock, $100,000; the Mill Creek Distilling company, Cincinnati, O.; Maddux, Hobart & Co., Cincinnati, O.; George K. Duckworth, Cincinnati, O.; Mound City Distilling company, St. Louis, Mo.

May 10, 1887, all the foregoing concerns entered into a combination for the purpose of establishing a trust known as the Distillers' and Cattle-Feeders' company. The trustees were:

William N. Hobart, George K. Duckworth, Lewis H. Green, Peter J. Hennessy, Alfred Bevis, Joseph B. Greenhut, Warren H. Corning, Adolph Woolner, and John H. Francis.

The trustees were to continue in office until May 1, 1888. The agreement under which these trustees acted was to take effect as soon as those holding a majority of stock in the following corporations had transferred the same to the trustees:

The Storrs Distilling company, the Maddux-Hobart company, White Mills Distilling company, Great Western Distilling company, Monarch Distilling company, Woolner Bros. Distilling company, Peoria Distilling company, Birmingham Distilling company, and the Missouri Distilling company.

The principal offices of the trust were to be located in Chicago. The trust was to continue twenty-five years from the date of organization.

Absorbed Eighty-One Companies.

Within a year after May 1, 1887, there had been absorbed and drawn into the trust eighty-one different distilling campanies, all duly organized under the laws of the respective States where located and all operating the distilling business. Among those companies which transferred all their capital stock to the Distillers' & Cattle-Feeders' company were the:

Birmingham Distilling company of Illinois, principal office at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000.
Miller Distilling company of Illinois, offices at Chicago; stock, $100,000.
P. H. Rice Distilling company of Illinois, office in Chicago; stock, $200,000.
National Distilling company of Illinois, office in Chicago; stock, $100,000.
Northwestern Distilling company of Illinois, office in Chicago; stock, $150,000.
The Phoenix Distilling company, office in Chicago; stock, $10,000.

Between May 10, 1887, and Feb. 11, 1890, there were drawn into the trust the following:

The Manhattan Distilling company of Illinois, office in Peoria; stock, $100,000.
The Bush & Brown Distilling company, office in Peoria; stock, $150,000.
The Northern Distilling company of Illinois, office in Peoria; stock, $150,000.
The Union Stock-Yards and Distilling company of Illinois, office in Peoria, to operate stock-yards, slaughter house, packing house, and distillery in Peoria; stock, $225,000.
The Standard Distilling company of Illinois, office at Peoria; stock, $75,000.
Kruse Brothers' Distilling company of Illinois, office at Peoria; stock, $40,000.
The Crown Distilling company of Illinois, office at Pekin; stock, $10,000.
Hamburg Distilling company of Illinois, office at Pekin; stock, $50,000.
The Enterprise Distilling company of Illinois, office at Pekin; stock, $75,000.
The Canton Distilling company of Illinois, office at Canton; stock, $50,000.
John S. Miller Distilling company of Illinois, office at Sterling; stock, $10,000.
Pfeffer Distilling company of Illinois; office at Lebanon; stock $100,000.
Riverton alcohol works of Illinois; office at Riverton; stock $30,000.
Clark Bros.' Distilling company of Illinois; office at Peoria; stock $100,000.
The Baker Distilling company of Illinois; office at Peoria; stock $135,000.
Firmenich Manufacturing company of Illinois; office at Peoria; stock $200,000.

To Tighten Their Grip.

For the purpose of more perfectly establishing the combination and making the monopoly more complete and regulating more fully the production of alcohol, spirits, and distillery products, and for the purpose of more effectually preventing competition in the distillery business, the trustees of the distillers' and cattle-feeders' trust organized Feb. 11, 1890, a corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois. The name adopted was the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company. The capital stock was $35,000,000. The original subscribers to stock were:

Joseph B. Greenhut	$4,375,000
Warren H. Corning	4,375,000
William N. Hobart	4,375,000
Lewis H. Greene	4,375,000
H. L. Terrell	4,375,000
Adolph Woolner	4,375,000
Peter J. Hennessy	4,365,000
Nelson Morris	4,335,000
H. M. Kingman	50,000

The directors elected were:

Joseph B. Greenhut, Warren H. Corning, William N. Hobart, Lewis H. Greene, H. L. Terrell, Adolph Woolner, Peter J. Hennessy, Nelson Morris, and H. M. Kingman.

Shufeldt Company Absorbed.

In May, 1891, the trust absorbed H. H. Shufeldt & Co. and the Calumet Distilling company. The trust controlled 95 per cent of the entire production of highwines, spirits, and alcohol in the United States, and it disposed of 45,000,000 gallons. Since its organization the trust has shut up the Chicago Distilling company, the Miller Distilling company, the P. H. Rice Distilling company, the National Distilling company, the Birmingham Distilling company, the Northwestern Distilling company, the Bush & Brown Distilling company, the Standard Distilling company, the Kruse Brothers Distilling company, the Great Eastern Distilling company, the Union Stock and Distilling company, Firmenich Manufacturing company, the John S. Miller Distilling company, the Crown Distilling company, the Enterprise Distilling company, the Canton Incorporated Distillery, the Pfeffer Distilling company, and the Riverton alcohol works. The Phoenix and the Peoria Distilling company have been rendered idle, although not actually closed. The trust introduced a system of disposing of its output by which its productions were sold through various distributors. With each sale there was presented to the purchaser a rebate voucher promising to pay the purchaser seven cents a gallon on the quantity purchased at the end of six months on condition that the purchaser had bought all his supply of such articles as were manufactured by the trust exclusively from one or more members of the trust.

Authorized a New Bond Issue.

At the time of the annual meeting of the trust last month President Greenhut outlined in his report a scheme for issuing bonds, which he said would be necessary because of the money difficulties of the trust. No action on the proposal was taken at that time, but two weeks later the directors of the trust met at the Auditorium Hotel to consider it. President Greenhut presented a plan which involved a change in the policy of the trust as an additional reason why bonds should be issued. His plan included the establishment by the trust of distributing agencies controlled by itself. President Greenhut proposed that all distributing agencies be purchased, but if any of them declined to sell their business at prices dictated by the trust to build alongside them. Last week the directors were called together at the Grand Pacific Hotel. They were in session three days. President Greenhut, it was currently reported, favored a bond issue of $15,000,000, but the directors from Cincinnati refused to authorize so large an amount and finally $8,000,000 of 6 per cent of first mortgage bonds were agreed upon. Immediately after the issue was made Mr. Greenhut went out on the street and began negotiations for a loan, the bonds to be used as collateral. He declared that he had substantially arranged to borrow $500,000 when Attorney-General Moloney filed his quo warranto suit.

COMBINED TO FIGHT THE TRUST.

American Distillers' and Liquor Dealers' Association Organized in Louisville.

Vigorous efforts to increase its membership are being made by the American Distillers' and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, the association which was formed to resist the onerous conditions imposed by the trust, primarily by whisky men in Kentucky. Its membership already includes heavy handlers of whisky in all sections of the country. J. B. Wathen of Louisville is President of the association. The Advisory committee includes whisky dealers in St. Joseph, Mo.; Albany, N. Y.; Dubuque, Ia.; Chicago, Rochester, N. Y.; San Francisco, Cal.; Kansas City, Mo.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New York, Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn.; and Memphis, Tenn. The Board of Control consists of the following:

J. B. Wathen, Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Holmes, Cleveland, O.; William H. Lee, St. Louis, Mo.; Peter Barth, Milwaukee, Wis.; Phil Hamburger, Pittsburg, Pa.; John G. Roach, Louisville, Ky.; George G. Brown, Louisville, Ky.

Within the last week dealers all over the country have received circulars from the association inviting them to join. Many in Chicago, it is stated, have done so. The circular which states the aims of the association is as follows:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15, 1893.—To the distillers and wholesale liquor dealers of the United States—Dear Sirs: Owing to the constant and unceasing hostility with which our trade is assailed and persecuted by an organized opposition in every section of the country the interests of wholesale liquor dealers demand organization more urgently than any other line of business. We can successfully defend our rights only by concentration and community of interest. A united phalanx carries an influence and weight that scattered forces can never hope to attain; but while this is self-obvious it is unfortunately lost sight of through the prevalent indifference until great emergencies arise and the urgent necessity of acting through an organized body becomes imperative. Such an occasion recently transpired when a combination increased the price of spirits 20 cents per gallon and the government tax was sought to be increased to $1.50 per gallon. This aroused the trade to their danger and led to the organization of the American Distillers' and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. Although the dangers that evoked this organization have for the present been averted, their recurrence is by no means permanently disposed of, and even greater dangers may be in store for us and are liable to loom up any day. To be prepared for such emergencies is both the duty and the interest of one and all. In view of the above we inclose herewith a blank membership card, and trust that you will unite with our organization as the best means of protecting your own rights, on the principle that the interest of all is the interest of each. To become a member of this association entails so small an outlay, and the need for such an organization has been for so long a time admitted by all, that we do not think any dealer or distiller should for one moment hesitate about adding his name to its roll of members and lending it as well his moral support in every way.

In five years the total expense to each member can be only $65, and we ask if any member of the trade doubts that he will profit far in excess of this outlay yearly by having a strong national association to which he can refer all manner of complaints and of which he can expect strong and intelligent work in his behalf.

We trust, therefore, that you will send us your name at once that we may rapidly reach a point where we can carry forward the full work contemplated by our constitution and by-laws. Respectfully yours, Am. Dsit. and W. L. Dealers' Assn. J. B. WATHEN, President.
By W. W. BULLITT, Secretary.

FIVE PEORIA CONCERNS WITHDRAW.

Distilleries with 30,000 Gallons Daily Capacity Desert the Whisky Trust.

PEORIA, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—Within the last few weeks numerous obstacles have presented themselves to the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company. The trials and tribulations are well known. Investigations, Congressional and legislative, have been made, talk of a receiver has been indulged in, and the Attorney-General has instituted quo-warranto proceedings to oust the company. The financial straits are great, and now comes news that several Peoria distilleries have withdrawn from the company.

This announcement has created a great sensation in this city. When the company was formed in July, 1887, all the Peoria distilleries and others in other cities executed a lease. The lease was for twenty-five years and one clause read as follows: "The lessor shall have the right and privilege of canceling this lease on the failure by the lessee to pay the rental for a period of sixty days after the same becomes payable.

It is under this clause that the new opposition comes in. At the time the company was formed the Woolner brothers joined it with two distilleries, the Grove and Union, with a total capacity of 7,500 bushels per day, and leased the ground for twenty-five years. The rental was paid promptly up to July, 1892, since which time the Woolner brothers have failed to receive a cent. Saturday afternoon the company was notified by the Woolners of a forfeiture of the lease under the clause above. The notice further stated that the Woolner Bros. would assume control of the houses tomorrow and would continue to run them independent of the trust and supply the trade as before going into the company. The Union distillery has been closed since the trust assumed control of it, but it will be started up as quickly as possible.

But the Woolners are not the only ones who have decided to run independently. E. S. Easton, who formerly had control of the Manhattan, also served notice that he would immediately assume control of the plant owing to the failure of the company to pay the rental since August of last year. The Peoria Distilling company has received no rental since July, and John H. Francis served the company with notice of the canceling of the lease of that property, and H. & J. Schwabacher served notice on behalf of the Northern Distilling company. These five distilleries have a total capacity of 16,000 bushels or 80,000 gallons of alcohol per day and will prove an important factor in the trade. The indications are that other contracts will be annulled from the same cause.

Distillers predict that this action will have the effect of a disruption of the company, and those who have withdrawn do not hesitate to say that the suit of Attorney-General Moloney is responsible for their course. The distilling company now has but three distilleries in this city, Monarch, Great Western, and Barker's. All the grain in the warehouse of the five above mentioned and all spirits and alchohol will be turned over to the trust officials immediately and control of the houses will be assumed tomorrow.

President Greenhut of the distilling company when seen this evening announced that he was unable to state what would be done in reference to the withdrawal of the five houses. The question had been referred to John S. Stevens, the trust's attorney, for consideration.

Say They Will Not Withdraw.

CINCINNATI, O., May 21.—Both Duckworth and Pattison, when seen tonight, strongly denied that they were trying to withdraw from the whisky trust or contemplated such action. They admitted that they had been dissatisfied, but assurances given them the other day had been entirely satisfactory. These assurances were that $3,000,000 of the bond issue was to be held as collateral by one of the New York life and trust companies, while the other $5,000,000 was to be security for the payment of rebates and debts, so the trust, when the distilleries shut down this summer, could dispose of its large surplus stock. Duckworth added that he had not sold a dollar's worth of his holdings, but, on the contrary, was buying.

FOR THREATENING FATHER MURRAY.

Patrick Scanlan's Demeanor Secures Him a Short Police Detention.

Patrick Scanlan, a wealthy contractor, was detained in the Englewood Polic Station last night for a time on complaint of the Rev. Father Murray, pastor of St. Bernard's Church, Sixty-sixth street and Stewart avenue. Some time ago Father Murray was a witness against Scanlan's interests in a lawsuit. The result was against Scanlan, and since that time he has been unfriendly toward the priest, it is claimed. Yesterday afternoon they met near St. Bernard's Church, when Scanlan was particularly severe upon Father Murray and threatening in his appearance. Father Murray complained to the police officers and Scanlan was arrested. He will be given a hearing today.

ARRESTS THE SALVATION ARMY.

Officer Sutherland "Runs In" the Englewood Detachment—Release Follows.

Officer Sutherland while on Halsted and Sixty-third street met a detachment of the Salvation Army. The members had taken possession of the street and the sidewalk. The officer ordered them to move on, which they refused to do. Then the officer called for the patrol wagon. At the station a crowd gathered and the army proceeded to hold a meeting on the spot. Finally the soldiers were moved into the court-room, where, after a long wait, during which time Capt. Fields was heard from, they were let go. Their release was followed by a street demonstration, the army being cheered as it filed away.

Shot His Wife in a Quarrel.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 21.—Allen Causius, colored, who had been drinking quite heavily during the day went home about 8 o'clock tonight and shot his wife during a quarrel, and probably fatally wounded her father, Philip Cooper, who had taken her part. Causius was arrested and committed to jail.

THAT TIRED FEELING

Weak Nerves, Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, Etc.

After the Grip—"Like a Walking Ghost."

Mrs. Susie C. Rumrill
Royalton, Vt.

"For years I have had gastric dyspepsia, and in March I had an attack of the grip. I got into such a serious condition that I had fits, caused either by dyspepsia or nervous troubles, during which I could not think connectedly or talk without forgetting what I was saying. I could not sleep, had no appetite, and people said I looked like a walking ghost, I was so pale. When I laid down I

Could Not Breathe

with any comfort. Something suggested to me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before the first bottle was gone I had quite an appetite, which increased until I could eat well without any distress or disturbance afterwards. I have taken

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

six bottles, the color has come back to my face, I have no fits, can breathe well when lying down, and, in short, call myself PERFECTLY WELL. I am more than thankful for Hood's Sarsaparilla, and know that I WOULD NOT NOW BE ALIVE but for this medicine."—Mrs. Susie C. Rumrill, Royalton, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH BURGLARS.

Officer McGary Finds Two Thieves at P. D. Armour's Door—Both Escape.

Unknown thieves made an unsuccessful attempt early yesterday morning to force an entrance into the residence of P. D. Armour, Prairie avenue and Twenty-first street.

It was about 2 o'clock when Officer D. O. McGary noticed two men going north on Prairie avenue near Mr. Armour's residence. The officer followed. In front of Mr. Armour's the men halted, engaged in a subdued discussion, and then passed into the yard and proceeded to the rear of the house. McGary entered the yard next to Mr. Armour's house, and going to the rear came upon the men, one being then in the act of putting a key into the lock of the rear door.

McGary grappled with the man who held the key and a desperate battle ensued. McGary's opponent proved to be a powerful fellow, but the officer was fully equal to the occasion. Together they rolled about the yard until the second man had recovered from his surprise and started to help his companion. Reinforced, the battle was going against the officer, who, unable to use his revolver, was using it freely as a club. The second man had taken possession of the officer's club as it fell to the ground at the first attack, and was using it on its owner. The men had battled from the rear almost to the front gate, when suddenly the two men sprang from the officer and started on a run for Prairie avenue. As they mounted the stone fence surmounted by iron pickets they halted for a moment and then jumped.

As they did so McGary fired the first shot, the bullet hitting one of the men in the left side as he rose in the air to jump. He dropped to the sidewalk as if dead. McGary fired several shots as he ran from the back of the lot to the front and proceeded to jump the fence. As he was clearing it the tail of his coat caught on the pickets and pulling him back kept him from further pursuit. As he struggled to get free he injured himself, and the man who had been shot struggled to his feet and with the assistance of his companion disappeared in the darkness. Once released from his trying predicament the officer hastened to the nearest patrol box. A patrol wagon with officers was sent out in search of the thieves, and every officer was notified. Physicians' offices were also visited in the search for a clew to the wounded man, but no trace was found. The keys used by the men were left behind. Lieut. Healey said they were the finest he had ever seen. Officer McGary is laid up from the effects of his fall on the iron fence.

ELECTRIC CAR COLLIDES WITH A POST.

Eight Passengers Seriously Injured by the Accident at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21.—[Special.]—An electric street car going at the rate of ten miles an hour on the Irvington line this evening jumped the rails on East Washington street and collided with an iron post. The front car was badly wrecked and a dozen people out of the fifty on the two cars were injured. Following received the severest injuries:

ARNOLD, MRS. AMANDA, internal injuries.
BENNETT, MR. AND MRS. T. WILEY, both badly injured and taken home in a carriage.
MCSHULZE, JOHN, policeman, arm hurt.
MCSCHULZE, HAZEL, cut in face and badly bruised.
STONE, DR. F. R., leg badly hurt.
YOUNG, MISS JENNIE, kneecap dislocated.
Unknown man, skull crushed and unconscious.

CONDUCTOR DUFFY SERIOUSLY STABBED.

He Attempts to Throw a Negro from a State Street Car.

Joseph Duffy, a conductor on a State street cable car, was stabbed twice by a negro named Harris at 11 o'clock last night at Thirty-seventh and State streets and may die from his injuries. The negro was smoking and causing annoyance to a couple of women in a neighboring seat. Duffy explained the rule against smoking and told Harris to quit or get off. Harris told him to put him off, and when Duffy attempted to do so produced a dirk and in the struggle stabbed the conductor in the back. Harris then rushed away and in the confusion made good his escape. He is known to the police, however, and they apprehend no difficulty in securing him. Duffy was taken to his home, No. 5706 ... street. He is 31 years old and is married.

Serious Swelling of Mountain Streams.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 21.—Floods of a serious nature are reported in Montana. Considerable damage is threatened, as the water is continually rising. Traffic on the Belt Mountain branch of the Great Northern road has been suspended and there is no immediate prospect of the resumption of traffic.

Erring Woman Burned to Death.

PHŒNIX, Ari., May 21.—Blanche R..., a common woman, died in horrible agony ... as result of injuries received from a lamp ... turning and setting fire to her garments. She was 22 years old and handsome.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa
• FINEST FLAVOR • FAIREST F...

MANY HOURS SOONER.

"TRIBUNE'S" FAST MAIL REVOLUTIONIZES EASTERN TIME.

Chicago Papers Placed in New York Earlier than the Metropolitan Journals One Reach the World's Fair City—Beat Them Forty Minutes Into Buffalo—At Pittsburg Before Noonday—How the Plan Was Inaugurated, and Features of the First Trip by the New Train.

The fast mail train over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway which made its maiden trip this morning will revolutionize the eastern mail service and carry the Chicago papers to Eastern readers many hours in advance of the best previous time. It will enable Chicago to furnish morning news to the people of a large portion of Indiana and Ohio at an earlier hour than can be done by the papers published within the borders of their own States. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will be read in New York nearly three hours before New York papers will reach Chicago, and the City of Buffalo, N. Y., will be supplied with Chicago papers just forty minutes before the arrival of the first New York publication of the same date.

A number of readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in Pittsburg have been glad to get it on the morning of the day following publication. Now they can expect their papers at 4:50 p. m. on the day of publication.

Perfected by a "Tribune" Employe.

The fast mail was first proposed by an employe of THE TRIBUNE, who noticed that the Pennsylvania railroad company was running an extra train from here to Fort Wayne, Ind., which left here at 8 o'clock in the evening. He suggested to the officials of the road that the train be held a few hours in order to carry the morning papers eastward. This plan has at last been carried out, not, however, without considerable opposition from Eastern papers. This opposition was due to the fact that under the present arrangement Chicago papers will reach numerous points in Indiana and Ohio much earlier than the leading papers of those States can be given to their readers. This result is obtained by the fast time made by the train and the excellent connections made at all junction points.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will reach all cities and towns in the northern part of Ohio somewhat earlier than the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a publication which claims a small circulation in that portion of the State.

How "The Tribune" "Got There."

In the accompanying map will be found the arrival time of THE TRIBUNE at all principal points in the East. It will be interesting to note how with the great fast mail is speeding eastward the many branch lines and connections are rapidly covering adjacent territory and reaching even the most remote points at an early hour in the day, and large portions of the country will be supplied as much as twelve and even eighteen hours earlier than was possible in the past.

Formerly the train over the Pennsylvania line by which THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was sent left Chicago at 7:15 a. m. The new train will leave at 2:45 and will supply all points west of Altoona, Pa., with papers on the day of publication.

After leaving Chicago the first great junction point reached will be Plymouth, Ind., at 5 a. m. There a close connection will be made with the Vandalia line going south and arriving at Logansport, Ind., at 7:34 a. m. Here connection will be made with three other lines going east and west.

Connections in Indiana.

The main line of the Vandalia still continuing north will reach Frankfort, Ind., at 8:50 a. m. and Colfax at 9:10 a. m.

After leaving Plymouth, Ind., the fast mail will reach the next great connection at Fort Wayne, Ind., in time for breakfast instead of just after dinner as formerly. From Fort Wayne four connections are made, two going north and two south.

The next great connecting point reached is Lima, O., six hours earlier than formerly.

Toledo, O., will be reached at 11:20 a. m., previous time 2:50 p. m. Cleveland was reached by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern at 5:50 p. m. The new train will cut this time over three hours.

DEEP CUT IN WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

Albert Lea Line Shortens Its Time, and Will Also Shorten Its Tariff.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 21.—[Special.]—The Albert Lea, it was officially stated today, will cut World's Fair rates from the Northwest. The Albert Lea has been making preparations for some time to secure as large a percentage of World's Fair business as possible. About a week ago it put on a new service and shortened the time to Chicago on its line three hours. If the Albert Lea adheres strictly to the proportionate reduction between the Twin Cities and Chicago as promulgated by the Atchison between Missouri River common points and Chicago the round trip fare will be reduced from $18.50 to $15.40 between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago. Just what are the exact figures proposed by the Albert Lea is not yet known, though the understanding is that they are to go into effect immediately.

Transcontinental Freight Rate War.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A rate war has broken out between the Southern Pacific and Canadian Pacific roads. The question is which can carry freight cheaper from New York to San Francisco. The Canadian Pacific considers itself entitled to a differential of 16 per cent under that of any other transcontinental line between New York and San Francisco. The Southern Pacific says that the Canadian Pacific has no business to cut rates by its own rates. The Canadian Pacific has been allowed the 10 per cent differential, except when it was getting a subsidy in order to keep out of California, and now it intends to put the matter to a test.

If you are suffering from brain fatigue from work you can find relief at the World's Fair take Bromo-Seltzer. It will cure you promptly.

DID NOT SEE INFANTA EULALIA LEAVE.

She Cleverly Outwits a Crowd of Expectant Spectators at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—Sumner House possessed an additional charm for crowds of curious people this morning owing to the fact that it was pretty well understood that the Infanta of Spain would attend mass at St. Matthew's Catholic Church, only a few hundred feet distant. A concourse of orderly but persistent people began to congregate in the vicinity of the Arlington Hotel as early as 9 o'clock. Looking from the upper windows of her suite of apartments the Infanta saw the crowd and, possibly with a woman's characteristics, determined to play a trick upon the patient spectators waiting her appearance. With the aid of ex-Minister Curry the project was easily accomplished by merely walking the length of the corridor on the second floor of the hotel. Instead of coming out of the H street door, as the people on the sidewalk expected, the Infanta and her escort emerged from the hotel by the Vermont avenue exit nearly a block distant and walked around the square to Mr. Curry's residence facing Lafayette Park. She then calmly walked through the crowd on her way to church, which she reached unobserved and attended only by her husband.

Upon their arrival at St. Matthew's they stood for a moment unnoticed on the portico. Passing to the vestibule, the Prince walked in advance and, being recognized, they were at once shown down the center aisle to the front pew, owned by Mrs. Dahlgren, where they remained to take part in the service, of which the Rev. Father Thomas J. Kervick was the celebrant. Later in the afternoon, in discussing the matter, the Infanta seemed greatly pleased at the ease with which she had hoodwinked the crowd, and heartily enjoyed her first escapade of the kind in the United States.

Despite the fact that it was Sunday it was a pretty busy day with the Infanta, for after church and her dinner a ride to the Soldiers' Home was on the program, and in the evening, accompanied by husband and Commander Davis, she took dinner with Minister Muragua at the Spanish Legation. The gown worn by the Princess was strikingly in contrast to the quiet tone of her costume on the occasion of her call at the White House. With a full skirt of gray was worn a light blue silk blouse fastened about the waist with a wide belt of moire ribbon, which was tied in long bow and ends on the left side. A dark blue sailor hat with a scarlet band and red silk umbrella with fancy knob handle completed the costume. No veil was worn, and her plentiful hair was simply twisted into a knot at the back.

Whatever other impression the Infanta may carry away with her in regard to the sights of the capital she can hold but one idea of the staying powers of the people. At any hour of the day, from earliest dawn until long after nightfall, she has simply to go to any of the windows of the Summer annex and gaze out at Lafayette square for a confirmation of this opinion. Apparently the number of curious ones bent on gaining a sight of her is never allowed to diminish. If the early comers do tire of their self-imposed task and finally stroll away fresh recruits immediately fill in gaps in the ranks, and so the defection is not noticed.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—The number of invitations to the ball to be given in honor of the Infanta at the Madison Square Garden May 26 has been limited to 500. All the invitations will be sent directly by the Circulo Colon-Cervantes club to those persons suggested by the patronesses. The price of the tickets has been put at $15 each and that of boxes at $100 extra. The cost of the ball will not be much less than $25,000. The floral decorations will be the most expensive item of the bill. The members of the Committee on Arrangements have signed a guarantee fund sufficiently large to cover any possible deficit. The commanders of the Spanish warships have decided to send ashore a company of unarmed marines to act as a guard of honor to the Infanta. The sea soldiers in their bright uniforms will line the staircase to the assembly-room. During the ball the Princess and her suite will be attended by a number of lackeys dressed in the gorgeous Spanish court livery.

The decision of the Ball committee not to invite the President and Mrs. Cleveland was due to an inability to decide the question of precedence between the President of the United States and the Infanta, a rock on which the most refined diplomat might have stranded. An illuminated and engrossed invitation for the President was already in preparation and a select committee of three had been appointed to wait upon him, when it was decided that it would be best not to invite Mr. Cleveland.

The statement that the Infanta would simply sit in her box for half an hour or so and return to her hotel has been printed repeatedly. Señor Cuyis says positively that the Princess will dance a quadrille. The ball, of course, includes a supper. The guests will sit down at small tables, lavishly decorated with flowers, arranged around silver candelabra, which will form the centerpieces of the tables.

No arrangements have been made for the reception of the Princess when she returns from Washington, as Commander Davis has not informed Mayor Gilroy of the Infanta's wishes in the matter. That there will be a public reception at the city hall is almost certain, and it is not thought that the Princess will decline to ride in an open carriage from the Hotel Savoy to the municipal buildings, so that everybody who wishes to see her may do so.

To Build a Railroad by Subscription.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 21.—[Special.]—A Populist mass-meeting was held at Oberlin yesterday to boost the projected government railroad from the north line of North Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico. GOV. Lewelling has appointed a delegation, headed by Congressman Jerry Simpson, to represent Kansas in the inter-State convention at Lincoln, Neb., next week. Congressman Simpson says a plan has been evolved which will insure the construction of the north and south line by popular subscription, the intention being eventually to turn it over to the States through which it will pass.

An Officeseekers Sorrow.

"The joys of life are very few,"
He said with tearful eye.
"The waiters strike, and Cleveland, too,
Declines to pass the pie."
—*Washington Star.*

TIME MAP OF "THE TRIBUNE."

BORN AT THE FAIR.

BABY REINDEER INTRODUCED TO THE PLAIBANCE PEOPLE.

It Will Form One of the Attractions of the Lapland Village and Has Been Named Columbia—A Companion for It One of the Possibilities of the Near Future—Inhabitants of the Cosmopolitan Settlement Pass Sunday in Neighborly Visits and National Amusements.

Chicago has contributed its first attraction to that thoroughfare of foreign nations and foreign freaks, the Midway Plaisance. It was a home product in the way of a tiny reindeer, and when it was carried into the Lapland Village it was less than a day old, having first seen the light of day in the railroad yards of the Exposition grounds Saturday afternoon. Manager Conley of the village named it Columbia. The news of the arrival spread rapidly along the plaisance Saturday night, and many calls were made at the village. Turkish and Arabian orchestras came out to serenade the newcomer and the dancing girls sent over Oriental sweetmeats to the mother and blessings for the baby, but the latter did not seem to care a snap and the mother neglected the other offerings for Lapish moss, which has been imported for the reindeers. The mother shed one of her horns immediately after the event in the railroad yards, a custom to which reindeer mamas are addicted. In a few days she will shed the other horn, which she will have use for in the meantime to protect her baby. Yesterday the mother quite savagely resented all attempts at fondling the baby, and she pitched out of the corral several Lapish pups which wanted to make up with the little stranger. During the voyage to New York two other young reindeers were added to the original nine with which the Laplanders left their home up near the north pole. They were named the "Runic," in honor of the ship which carried them, and "White Star," in honor of the line to which the Runic belongs. Morten Mortensen and Neils Kant, in charge of the animals, say there will be another reindeer added to the menagerie in a short time.

King Bull Sulks.

The twenty-one Laps and six Dalcarion girls who will inhabit the Lapland village are at the Dearborn Hotel in charge of Emil Arner, who originated the idea of a Lapland village in the Midway Plaisance. They are all well, but the venerable King Bull, who is at the head of the party, is sulking because the village is not in readiness. Their huts, sledges, etc., will arrive from New York tomorrow. The natives did not come on the same ship which carried the reindeer, but they were quite pleased to learn of the increase in the flock. Manager Coney says he expects to have his exhibition running within a week.

Herr Hagenbeck will leave tonight for New York to take ship for Hamburg. Philip D. Armour called on the animal trainer Saturday and was piloted through the plaisance by him. After visiting the orang-outang from Borneo, chained up in the Javanese village, and some of the other attractions, the subjugator of the beasts and the slaughterer of the same found their way into "Old Vienna," and joined a party which was bidding farewell to Mr. Djorup and Mr. Beck, the contractors of the village, who were booked to start for home at 5 o'clock. They were so reluctant to leave the scene of their labors that when the time for parting came tears were shed.

"It is so much like Vienna itself the way the people act," said Mr. Djorup, "that it feels more like leaving home than going back to it."

The barmaids were crying, too, and Mr. Djorup and his partner, growing desperate, postponed their departure until tomorrow.

The Duke of Newcastle was also the guest of Mr. Hagenbeck Saturday. The young nobleman is making a tour of the world, but he will devote three weeks or a month to seeing the sights at the World's Fair before starting for San Francisco. He admitted that most of the world was to be seen right on the plaisance, but he wants to follow out a program he has arranged. He is accompanied by an artist, and they carry with them all the latest appliances in photography and sketching, and will take away from Chicago views of everything worthy of finding space in the collection of the sights of the world which the Duke has in mind to make.

Ready for Business.

The theater in the Algerian and Tunisian Village is ready for business. The new theater is gorgeously decorated with trappings of the Orient, and on the richly-laid stage at the opening were seated Africans, ranging in color from ebony to yellow. Blacks and whites pounded on tomtoms and blew out of slender pipes the same kind of tones that issue from the more complicated bagpipes that the Highlander in front of the beauty show handles. The dancing girls appeared in elaborate and costly garments and a good deal more of them than the American dancing girl wears. The music and the dancing are quite entrancing and novel, particularly the efforts of Tukiah, Samian, and Suly, the three premier danseuses. The bazaars in the semi-circle of the village are also ready to open.

The little dancing girls in the Javanese village were made happy by the arrival of their theatrical wardrobes, and they swarmed about the big tin trunks admiring the pretty articles that they wear when they dance for the Sultan in their native land. The costumes were elaborate. Their dolls also arrived, which fact was equally pleasing to the men, who take as much pleasure in playing with dolls as the women.

The new coffee concert hall was opened in the Turkish village yesterday. There are two floors in the hall, both fitted up in rich Oriental trappings. The upper hall is used for concerts by a Turkish orchestra and vocalists. Lemonades and sweet Turkish drinks are sold there. On the ground floor visitors can enjoy a smoke out of costly narghilis at so much a puff, and imbibe Turkish coffee out of rare cups.

Manager Schmidt of the German Village had his place open for merry-making by his neighbors yesterday. The German bands were still, but there was music from bands of half a dozen other nations. After visiting the German village the Turks moved into the court of Constantinople, over the way, and had a grand outdoor festival and dance. The latter was led by Jam, the great Zerbek of the caravan.

The Roumanian Concert company of Bucharest, which will furnish the music for the Moorish Palace, has reached the plaisance. This band played at the Trocadero during the Paris Exposition and took high honors. J. Negrescean is the director of the company, which also includes two vocalists, handsome young women of high repute in Roumanian musical circles.

WOULD BREAK DOWN FAIR FENCE.

President Linehan's Suggestion to Effect Sunday Opening—A Meeting Planned.

President Linehan suggested at the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday that if the toilers' demands regarding Sunday opening of the Fair be not granted they name a day and hour to go to Jackson Park and tear the fence down. The suggestion was not acted upon, but it was decided to hold a meeting soon to discuss the matter of unlocking the gates on the Sabbath. The question of Sunday opening came up when Delegate McGuire introduced a resolution stating that the labor unions favor a seven days' Fair. President Linehan said:

When efforts were being made to raise money for the Fair promises were made the workingmen of Chicago that the Fair would be open Sundays. Mark L. Crawford, who is now a Fair director, was one of the union men who received these promises. Believing that this promise should be made good, he at a recent meeting of the Fair directory voted against the opening of the grounds and closing of the buildings Sundays. Hundreds of workmen in Chicago have contributed to the Fair stock subscriptions according to their means, and their wishes should be as much consulted as those of any other subscribers. I propose that we say to the Fair authorities: "We are willing to pay 50 cents each to get into the Exposition Sundays, and if you do not let us in on these terms we shall go in anyhow." Let us name a day and hour when we shall march to the grounds and tear down the fences if our just demands are not acceded to.

Vice-President Pomeroy said that it was not only a view of the Exposition that was in question, but the right of the individual under American institutions to think for himself and not be coerced by any religious sect. He proposed that a public meeting be called to discuss the question.

Delegate McCune moved that one delegate from every union represented in the assembly be selected to form a special committee to prepare for an early meeting. This was passed unanimously, and a short session of the committee was held at the conclusion of the assembly meeting. J. W. Kremar of the Typographical Union was made Chairman and subcommittees on press and arrangements were appointed. The Press committee consists of Delegates Quinton, Wheeler, and Ryan, and the Arrangements committee of Delegates Kallen, Dillon, and Casey. The place of meeting is to be near Jackson Park, and Wednesday night the committee will meet down-town and perfect the details.

TO INSPECT THE SLIDING RAILWAY.

Prince Poniatowski, Who Owns the European Patents, to Visit the Fair Plant.

Prince André Poniatowski of Paris, who is at the Auditorium Hotel, will visit the Midway Plaisance today and inspect the experiments now being made with the Barre sliding railway. The Prince will be accompanied by prominent Eastern railway officials. The Prince owns all of the European patents on the new railway system and holds about one-third of the stock in a company formed by prominent railway men who have arranged to introduce the system in America. The Prince says he is confident that the new system will work a revolution in transportation. The Barre system is now in use in London and has been declared a success. Sir Edwin Watkin and other railway officials of London are interested in the system there. It is expected, those interested say, that the experimental railway at the Fair will admit of a rate of speed exceeding 140 miles an hour. The motor and cars have no wheels. Runners attached to the vehicles slide along in grooves, into which a thin layer of water is forced and kept continually. The front of the motor is cigar-shaped. The friction incident to the use of wheels is done away with and the train offers slight resistance to the air on account of its shape. The Belmonts, the Seligmans of New York, and Senator Calvin S. Brice are interested in the railway. During the Fair railway commissioners from France, England, Belgium, Austria, and Spain will inspect the system. Prince Poniatowski expects to remain in the city from three to five weeks.

SPEAKS FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Col. N. A. Reed Jr. Tells of the Keeley Gold Cure—League Meeting Announced.

The subject of "Drink, Drinkers, and Drink Cures" attracted a large audience to Grace M. E. Church. Dr. Mark M. Thompson read a paper. Col. N. A. Reed Jr., editor of the *Banner of Gold*, said:

Some time ago the pastor of this church invited Dr. Leslie E. Keeley to make a short address upon this occasion, which invitation was accepted. Circumstances beyond his control have prevented Dr. Keeley from being present, and last night he forwarded to me a paper with the request that I should read it. There is an eminent fitness in the selection of the speaker as the representative of Dr. Keeley, as a large majority of those assembled have personal knowledge that I was afflicted with the disease of alcoholism and tried many remedies without permanent success; but two years and yesterday I yielded to the personal solicitations of a much-loved wife and some of the members of this church and went to Dwight and placed myself under the charge of Dr. Keeley. A disbeliever in his methods and fully convinced that no good would be derived by me, I was surprised on the following Tuesday to discover that all desire for stimulants had left me. And since that day—it will be two years Tuesday morning—I have not had even a momentary desire for anything alcoholic. Every physical and mental condition since that time has been better than at any time during the previous twenty-five years. During the last eighteen months I have visited forty-seven of the 124 branch Keeley institutes in the United States. I have met tens of thousands of men and women who have had a like experience with myself, and am daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the world written by those who have been cured of alcoholic or opium disease by Dr. Keeley's double chloride of gold remedies.

Col. Reed gave a sketch of Dr. Keeley's researches for a cure for alcoholism and of his labors after having discovered the gold remedy, stating that 124 branch institutions were now in operation, exclusive of those in Europe, and more were being established as fast as physicians could be found to take charge of them.

Dr. Martin suggested that, on account of the lateness of the hour, the paper of Dr. Keeley would be reserved until some Sunday evening when he and Col. Reed could have the entire evening to themselves.

Col. Reed closed by announcing that the Keeley Leagues would have a national convention in Chicago Sept. 12 to 15, at which time there would be present over 5,000 Keeley men and women.

Mr. Hargreaves made a speech in which he startled the audience by announcing that he had discovered an antiseptic remedy which given to children would make them always antipathetic to drink.

Trade and Labor Assembly Meeting.

During the session of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday William Jones was elected Financial Secretary and Miss Deegan to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees. A. J. Phelps of New York spoke of the strike among the clothing workers there and a committee was appointed to call upon the merchants here and induce them not to buy from the objectionable New York firms. The Arbitration committee reported that the strike in the factory of Griswold & Palmer had been settled. Delegate McCune was elected representative of union labor to attend the Legislature at Springfield in the interest of certain measures beneficial to workmen now pending there.

To Settle the Maryland Boundary Dispute.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 21.—[Special.]—The owners of land in the border counties of West Virginia and Maryland have determined to push the boundary line dispute to a settlement. The disputed territory between Garrett County, Md., and Preston County, W. Va., is a wedge-shaped piece of land, embracing about fourteen square miles. If, however, the court should fix the beginning point of the boundary line at the head of the South Branch of the Potomac Maryland will gain a vast territory, including the whole of Mineral and Grant Counties and a part of each of the Counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Randolph, Tucker, and Preston, W. Va.

Chorus of School Children at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 21.—Sousa's Military Band, with vocal soloists, gave four concerts in this city and Minneapolis. Five hundred school children sang in the chorus.

With nerves unstrung and heads that ache
Wise women Bromo-Seltzer take.

TO OPEN ITS DOORS.

EAST INDIAN BUILDING WILL BE DEDICATED TODAY.

Valuable Specimens of Oriental Handiwork in Great Profusion Will Be on Exhibition—Rich Embroidery, Brocades, Metal Utensils, and Armor in the Collections—Representations of the Hindoo Gods Prominent in Works of Decorative Art—Skillful Carving in Ivory.

UNDER the shadow of State and foreign buildings in the northwest corner of Jackson Park stands a modest structure with the single word "India" over the doorway, which will be informally dedicated at 3 p. m. today. The building is unpretentious in size, but houses a collection interesting for richness and variety.

The floor space of the room and the narrow gallery on three sides of the building are filled to overflowing with a collection of Indian art wares, textile fabrics, and antiquities. Among these are objects that have never been displayed in any industrial exhibition, and indeed seldom seen outside of the land of India. The credit of arranging this display is due to Richard Blechynden, who represents the Vice-regal Government of India, and S. J. Tellery of Delhi. The government donated 50,000 rupees toward the expense of erecting the building, but the exhibit proper is a private enterprise.

The general effect of the whole interior is harmonious. The delicate pinks, pale greens, and dull reds melt and blend in low-toned pictures, in which there is not a single garish effect. The gleam from half-hidden marble and the glitter of brass vases and bowls lend a touch of brilliancy to the subdued Oriental coloring. The ceiling is covered with specimens of elaborately designed wool and silk carpets, colored in the soft shades that only vegetable dye can give. In short, there is not a nook or cranny of the room that is not piled up with objects that will set the connoisseurs agog.

The first object to attract attention is an elaborately carved colored marble shrine or temple. It stands in the center of the lower floor, is about six feet high and four feet broad. Shrines of this description are set up in India at street corners, by the wayside, and at cross-roads. This particular shrine is empty. They usually contain an image of one of the Hindoo triad. Squatting on the floor to the right and left of this shrine are two figures of Buddha or Gautama. He is represented in the conventional attitude of contemplation. The hood screening the white image on the left is the head of the King Cobra that screened Gautama from the rays of the sun. These reptiles are prominent in every decoration. They are sacred in the eyes of a Hindoo and must not be killed on any pretense.

Hideous Indian Fakirs.

The hideous emaciated figures on brackets at the corners of the gallery are wonderfully life-like papier-maché representations of Indian religious mendicants. One can almost imagine the figures breathe and that the glassy eyes can see—so true are they in coloring and features to the fakirs that line the streets of Calcutta. Early in life these mendicants take up a cramped position and maintain it for years until their joints have grown anchylosed and are absolutely incapable of motion.

Krishna, the hero of the Mahabharata, seems to be a general favorite for pictorial reproduction. Large brass platters, richly chased with designs, portray scenes in Krishna's life—vases decorated with the same story—bowls, on which it is again repeated, are heaped on the tables. What seems at first sight to be a male figure on horseback or mounted on a camel turns out, on inspection, to be the figure of Krishna seated in state on the back of a beast composed of the entwined bodies of milkmaids, which, as the legend runs, became enamored of the god when he visited earth as a cowherd and made themselves into an animal to convey Krishna on his journey.

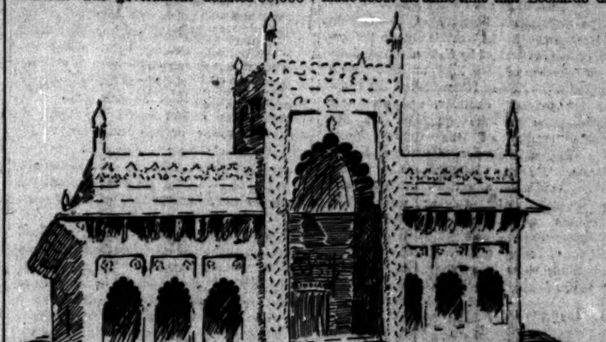
Ganesha, the most popular among the Brahmanic gods of the second rank and the special deity of prudence, is represented with the head of an elephant. The figure of a rat is always an accompaniment of this god. Sometimes he is represented as riding on the rodent, and again the rat is crouching at his feet. Ganesha is invoked at the commencement of every enterprise, and their books begin with the set phrase, "Honor to Ganesha!" An effigy of this god is set up in every temple and household.

Let the visitor take with him "The Light of Asia" or a translation of the Mahabharata and he will find the stories of the rich and copious Hindoo mythology illustrated in stone and wood, on brass and on silk. The courteous and learned Pundit is both willing and able to discourse by the hour on the legends of his religion.

There is a complete collection of the handiwork of the Indian armorers—targets, battle-axes, swords, and knives. Each nation of India has its own peculiar fashion in arms and armor, and the styles are continually changing.

In one corner is a curious old iron cannon which has a remarkable breech. This gun is contemporaneous with the discovery of America and would present a most comical contrast alongside the famous Krupp of 1893. It was made about the same time that Leonardo da Vinci in Italy devised the principle of the breech-loader, but his plans were never put into execution, so that the Indians antedate the Europeans in the chief weapon of modern warfare by three or four centuries.

ANTIQUE BREECH-LOADING CANNON FROM HYDERABAD.



INDIA'S BUILDING.

Famous Monuments.

Some of the world-famous monuments of India, Brahmanical as well as Moslem, are shown in exquisitely carved miniature copies in marble and alabaster. The most remarkable is a model in alabaster of the Tajmahal, a mausoleum near Agra. The dome, seventy feet in diameter, is made of open work marble. The sunlight, softened by the screens, lights up the floor of glittering flower-patterned mosaics, composed entirely of jewels.

STREET TEMPLE.

Table tops, trays, boxes, plaques, and paperweights of marble inlaid with semi-precious stones such as lapis-lasuli, jasper, and carnelian are arranged in the gallery. The exhibit of metalware will demonstrate the immense superiority of hand work over the work of the best constructed machines. Metal vessels take the place in India of the porcelain and glassware used by the Western nations. There are shown toilet sets, vases, lampstands, and smoking sets made for every day use in India which equal or surpass in design and execution the things which we turn out for decorative purposes.

The incrusted metal ware from Tanjore is the finest in the whole display. The metal ground is an alloy of copper, lead, and tin, blackened by being submitted to some chemical process. The metal is shaped in a lathe, the pattern is graven upon it, and this is then inlaid with silver. Trays, bowls, lamp stands, and other articles of domestic use are shown in this incrusted ware engraved with mythologic figures. A diapered leaf pattern in silver fills in the spaces between the designs and gives to the whole a remarkably rich effect.

Tusks of ivory carved in intricate lace patterns are beautiful to behold, but one can scarcely believe that the minute figures which can be seen within the network have been carved through the interstices of the lace work from the original tusk. The story of marvelous patience dumbly told by these wonderful pieces of carving is almost pathetic. Each lineament of the faces of the minute figures is distinct and clear. Each piece of ivory is a picture story. A long-bladed paper cutter, the entire length of which is carved in delicate lace work, looks frail enough to break at a touch, but is firm and unbending.

GANESHA, GOD OF PRUDENCE.

FAKIR.

PRETTY PRINTERS ON A QUEER STRIKE.

Girls Object to Having an Editor Regulate Their Hours for Retiring.

FORT DODGE, Ia., May 21.—[Special.]—A bevy of pretty girls are on a strike at Charles City. They were employed as compositors on the *Advocate*, a local paper. A short time ago the proprietor noticed that some of the girls set very little type several mornings in the week, and upon investigation discovered that they had been entertaining male company until a late hour the previous evening. The result was a peremptory order that every girl in the editor's employ should go to bed at 9:30 o'clock every evening. The girls refused to obey, and all of them walked out. The publisher is now running on a short force, and is vainly seeking to compromise with the strikers on 10:30 o'clock p. m. as an hour for retiring.

World's Columbian Exposition

Will be of value to the world by illustrating the improvements in the mechanical arts, and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in medical agents has been of equal importance and as a strengthening laxative that Syrup of Figs is far in advance of all other.

LAKOTA HOTEL,
Michigan-blvd. and 30th-st.,
CHICAGO.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Is now open for the reception of guests.
Rooms on the European plan, TWO DOLLARS per day and upward; American plan, FIVE DOLLARS per day and upward.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
Is a positive cure for all those painful
Ailments of Women.
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MONDAY, MAY 22, 1893.

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IN his next campaign for the Presidency Grover can count on the sympathy and moral support of his great and good friend, ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

THE free advertising Mr. John E. Risley has enjoyed will be of great benefit to him if he decides to give up the Denmark mission and go into business.

OFFICESEEKERS who are known to have spoken of President Cleveland as a mugwump have left Washington by this time, but a great many who have contented themselves with merely thinking he is a mugwump are still there.

THE question has been asked: "What if the Government of China refuse to let the deported Chinese land in that country?" All minor details of this kind may be left to the genius and statesmanship of the Hon. Denis Kearney.

A RECENT issue of *Judge* contains a cartoon representing a cow in the act of kicking a man. The foot that is doing the kicking extends straight out behind her. Among the farmer boys this feature of the picture will excite more mirth than the artist could have anticipated, for no cow they are accustomed to seeing can kick with a single foot back of the line on which she stands. Judgment on the *Judge!*

IT is reported that Gov. Altgeld "has called the newly appointed members of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics to meet at Springfield next Tuesday to organize the board and to elect George Schilling of Chicago as Secretary to succeed Col. Lord." It is to be hoped the report is untrue. George Schilling is not capable of performing properly the duties of Secretary. He is a labor agitator of the walking delegate variety and without the ability to do useful work. He has kept himself to the front in connection with various socialistic, semi-anarchistic, and anarchistic agitations. He is always around at times of strikes and labor disturbances. He is a jaw-worker of mischievous tendencies. It is to be feared that he would use his position to promote his doubtful policies. Gov. Altgeld should not insist on his appointment. It would be an utterly bad one.

CORPORATION COUNSEL KRAUS promises to proceed to the trial of a test case to settle the question of the responsibility for viaduct damages before the vacation of the courts. This is satisfactory. The question has now been pending four years. There are twenty orders in the Council records directing the Corporation Counsel to proceed with the cases, but no attention has been paid to them. Mayor Cregier, it was reported, directed that the cases should not be pressed. Mayor Washburne, it is intimated, did much the same. At any rate the cases begun never were brought to trial. Damages in the amount of more than one million dollars have been entered against the city on account of these viaduct constructions. The viaducts were built to provide safe crossings where the railroads destroyed them. The railroads are therefore responsible for all the cost, but they have not paid a dollar of it. The suit which Mr. Kraus promises to bring is to compel them to pay. It is time that the question should be definitely settled.

THE Evangelical Alliance of Boston has asked the Attorney-General of the United States: "Cannot the administration notify the directory of the World's Fair that the United States troops at Fort Sheridan will be used promptly, if necessary, to keep the gates of the Fair closed on the Lord's Day?" At the session of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly Saturday one clergyman called for the closing of the gates of the Columbian Exposition Sunday with an armed cordon of soldiers if necessary.

Yet one may search in vain in the New Testament for advice to use armed forces to prevent people taking recreation on the first day of the week. On the contrary, the use of arms is discouraged. The man who smote off the ear of the servant of the high priest was told, "Put up again thy sword into its place, for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Why is it that so many persons who ought to be preaching a gospel of peace are so anxious to turn over those who disagree with them to the tender mercies of the military arm? Do they think that a Sunday closing enforced with bayonets would make the day more sacred in the eyes of people generally? These appeals for the use of soldiers show a most unchristian and reprehensible spirit.

"THE Rupee and the Ruin of India" is the subject of an article by the Hon. Justice Ameer Ali in the *Nineteenth Century*. The writer is a native of India, and holds an official position under the English crown; hence he may be presumed to know of what he affirms in describing the disastrous effects of a debased currency, such as now afflicts the people of his country. He tells his readers that the value of the rupee fell from 47.3 English pence in 1872 to 29.7 pence at the close of 1892, yet the decline has not been accompanied by any increase of wages for labor, and this fact is shown by averages struck from figures in government statistics. "Except the small body of the produce brokers and exporters who are now clamoring vociferously to prevent any interference to rehabilitate the rupee no benefit accrues to any section of the people agriculturist or non-agriculturist." The export trade of India owes its development to causes wholly independent of the depreciation of silver, such as the increased facilities for transportation which are afforded by the Suez Canal and the construction of railroads with accompanying reductions in freight rates. The writer says if these developments alone had been operative the prices of other goods would have declined through their agency, but as it is now "the bulk of the profit due to the increased price of food goes into the pockets of the exporter." The agriculturist finds that all the necessaries of life have become dearer (as measured in the cheaper money), and the fall in the purchasing value of the rupee only helps to deprive him of just prices for what he has to sell. These statements may be commended to perusal by those of the farmers in this country who fancy that a cheapening in the buying power of the dollar would help them to riches. But those of their number and of the wageworkers in the cities who are old enough to remember events of thirty years ago hardly need to look to India. They may recollect that the pay of the worker did not advance in proportion to the depreciation of the greenbacks, and that it was not till 1865 that any material rise occurred in the wages of labor.

THE SYSTEM OF AWARDS.

The determined hostility of the foreign Commissioners at the World's Fair to the system of awards devised by Commissioner John Boyd Thacher of New York at least should suggest to the National Commission the necessity for prudent, cautious, and deliberate consideration of the question. In the present temper of the Commissioners from England, France, Germany, Spain, Austria, Russia, Belgium, and other foreign countries a serious mistake may be committed by forcing upon them a system of awards to which they are unaccustomed and which they believe will not do foreign exhibiters justice or give them a fair show in competition. It should be remembered that these Commissioners have had large experience in international exhibitions, that they have represented their respective countries on many such occasions, and that they have an expert knowledge of the rules governing competition and of systems of awards. The opinions of such men therefore deserve respectful consideration. It will not be wise, and it may be a positive injury to the Fair, to force a system upon them to which they are opposed. It is certain, as the case stands at present, that if the Thacher system be retained the foreign Commissioners will withdraw from the Fair as competitors, though allowing exhibits to remain. This would be an act of courtesy on their part to the public, but it would be neither courteous nor hospitable to force a system of awards upon them and thereby drive them out of the competitive lists. It certainly is not courteous to say that if they do not like the system they are privileged to withhold their exhibits from examination, as Mr. Thacher is reported to have said. It should be his desire and that of every member of the National Commission to arrange a new system or to so amend the present one that foreign exhibiters will feel justice is done them. If they are under the apprehension that the system is a one-man affair, as Director-General Davis states they are, and if it is not a one-man affair, as Mr. Thacher claims, then it certainly should be a simple matter for the National Commissioners to invite the foreign Commissioners to a conference and explain the system to them and remove their objections. In any event the National Commission should not act definitively in this case without consulting the wishes and satisfying the demands of the foreign exhibiters. If they do not understand the rules, as Mr. Thacher claims, then it is the bounden duty of the commission to have such rules as they do understand and are content to have in operation, and this should be done without delay, not alone as a matter of courtesy but as one vitally affecting the interests of the Fair. It will be an ineffable reproach if foreign nations which have sent such magnificent exhibits here are barred out from competition. Rather than have this occur the commission should be ready to make every reasonable concession. In any event it will do the commission no harm to talk the whole matter over with the foreign Commissioners until some amicable understanding is arrived at. It may learn much from their long experience and expert skill in the administration of exposition business.

THE CANADIAN EXODUS.

The Toronto *Globe* cites a report that more than 3,000 Canadians are in Seattle, Wash., many of whom are doing well and are prominent in trade, and refers to them as only a small portion of the people who have gone from Canada to settle in the United States. It speaks of this exodus as an ever running sore, the undoing of the country (Canada), the wound that kills. In natural wealth the Dominion is a very land of promise, yet thousands of the pick of the flock cross the border in ever increasing droves to become citizens of another land and to give their zeal, industry, and enterprise to the upbuilding of a great rival community. According to the latest census of the United States the number of Canadians in this country increased from 720,000 in 1880 to 983,000 in 1890. To this increase of 263,000 should be added 170,000 for deaths during the census decade, allowing at the rate of 20 per annum for each 1,000, while remembering that the children of Canadian parents born in the States would not be counted in the Canadian column. The resulting total of 433,000 migrants compares with 508,429, the increase of population in Canada during the decade, quite to the disadvantage of the more northern country. The whole Dominion gained but 75,000 persons, native and imported, over the increase of Canadians in the States. In ten years a whole Canadian province was freighted across the border, the population of New Brunswick being but 321,294 and that of Nova Scotia 450,000.

The *Globe* asks why it is that this flight of population southward cannot be checked. It refers to the Northern Pacific campaign of 1878 and the claims of contending parties in that connection as not furnishing a satisfactory reason. But it holds that the Liberal party was in the right in its criticism of the government's land and settlement policies. It says this is proven by the facts that the land laws have been amended and reformed in harmony with the views of the Liberal leaders; that on the question of the railway monopoly the government was forced to adopt the Liberal position, and that at last even the Conservative trade policy is discredited all over the country, and the Northwest is leading in the movement for freer trade.

The *Globe* thinks it is time that a united effort be made to persuade the Canadian people to remain in their own country and move to the Northwest if they must leave the older provinces. It says of Canada, "Let us not fence it about as a nursery of combines and a feeding place for petty monopolists," and urges that if the country be made a cheap one to live in the humiliating story of the last census will not be repeated. It says the people have had a protection boom, a time of heroic expenditure, reckless taxation, and riotous living. It now wishes them to have a natural development, a recognition of simple economic truths, and a return to sane business methods in the expenditure of the public money and in the administration of the affairs of the country. All of which will strike the average reader as something that is much more easily said than done.

BAD LOGIC ABOUT SILVER.

The Joliet *News* comes out flatly in favor of the "inflation" of prices to be produced by free silver coinage on the basis of sixteen to one. It says: "We have no hesitation in saying that if they were inflated it would surely be the best thing" that could happen. It alleges that employers could then hire more workmen and pay them better prices, and these in turn would buy land and build houses, buy furniture and beefsteak. "Every one would make more money."

The *News* seems to forget that the earning or saving of $3 on the reduced 64 cent basis would not be of so much advantage to the worker as is the earning or saving of $2 on the 100 cent basis which is now the rule. Even if there were no loss by shrinkage in the value of the money now in circulation, and if the wages of the average worker were at once advanced to correspond with the depreciated purchasing power of the dollar, the worker would not be one iota better off for the change. He could not buy any more food or fuel, pay rent for better living accommodation, or in any other way buy more of the things that minister to the comfort of self and family than he can now. The "more money" that would be made by either the worker or the employer would simply be a larger number of poorer dollars, and substantially the same end might be gained by reckoning present earnings and savings in half dollars instead of whole ones. Would it add anything to the real value of a crop of grain, the carcass of a hog, or a load of coal to enact that hereafter the troy pound of 5,760 grains instead of the avoirdupois pound of 7,000 grains shall be the unit of weight? The only advantage of such a change in weight units would be to one set of parties to existing contracts, with a corresponding loss to the parties on the other side. After these contracts had been settled up there would be no advantage to any one buying and selling by the troy pound that he did not enjoy under the old plan, and to say that a man or a country would be better off because of the nominal gain in the weight of property sold by weight would be no more absurd than the idea that a debasing of the unit of monetary value would benefit any but the rogue and scoundrel class in the community.

The *News* says that as between inflation and contraction it is for inflation. "Contraction is barbarism, slavery, and ignorance, and brings pauperism, stagnation, despondency, and death." Yet it is arguing in favor of contraction. For the degradation of our currency to the 64 cent basis would at once reduce by more than a third the purchasing and working power of all the money now in circulation in the United States and of all the vastly larger volume of credit that is based upon it. Money and credit must become scarce in proportion to the shrinkage and continue scarce till the deficiency thus caused was made up by the issue of many millions of the cheaper kind of money. The immediate result of the change advocated by the silver men would be a cutting down of the value of the currency, therefore a making of the people that much poorer, and a consequent reduction of their ability to buy and of the employing classes to produce. To vote for free silver on the sixteen to one ratio would be to vote for a bad form of contraction, resulting in a partial paralysis of the industries and commerce of the country. It is strange the advocates of free silver coinage cannot see this—strange they are unable to perceive that the equalizing process following such a change as they profess to want would be carried out at the cost of much suffering to the very classes in whose interests they profess to be working.

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

The very old fashioned idea that the varying positions of the moon with respect to the sun and earth are causes of changes in the weather has been pretty effectually "sat down upon" by the accepted leaders in meteorological science in recent years. The strong point is made that the lunar changes of position have a well determined cycle of about nineteen years and that if there were any such connection as claimed we should have a well defined weather cycle with the same period, which observation proves is not the case. It is conceded to be rational to suppose that the moon causes tides in the atmosphere as she is known to do in the oceans of water. But it is pointed out that the tidal movements in the water are limited to the surface or near it, and are not felt on the ocean floor. Analogy leads to the conclusion that aerial tides will in like manner be felt only far above the region in which storms originate and move, and do not reach down to the land surface. It is fair to say in this connection that a German meteorologist has recently broached the motion that at least some storms have an exterior origin, and this without reference to real or supposed planetary action on the atmosphere.

It is now stated that a connection between the moon and the weather has been discovered by the well-known Scottish investigator, James Glaisher. It is not such a one as accords with what used to be popular fancy, and has nothing to do with the position of the lunar horns, which can be computed for any stated time thousands of years in advance, while the weather cannot be predicted so accurately a few days ahead. He reports that his observations show the ninth day of the moon to be the most rainy of the whole twenty-nine or thirty which make up the synodical month, and that in the first and last weeks of the moon's age—that is, when she is less than half full—the rainfall is less than the average. This does not accord with the old theory that the full moon clears away the clouds. Furthermore, the sun would seem to have a great deal to do with the matter, since the records kept by Mr. Glaisher indicate 4 o'clock in the afternoon as the most rainy hour of the entire day period. It may be observed that this closely follows the diurnal maximum of barometric pressure, and most people nowadays mentally associate rainfall with a low barometer. So we have here a contradiction of modern theory as well as of ancient fancy.

So far as known, however, all this proves nothing except for the particular locality or localities for which the observations are made. There are places in the mountain regions of the United States at which storm conditions manifest themselves about the middle of the afternoon every day for weeks in succession during the hot weather, but this hardly would hold true for all other places, while certainly a different time maximum would appear to obtain in Chicago. For the other point named it should be comparatively easy to settle the question for the United States. During nearly twenty-three years past the rainfall has been recorded regularly for each of many stations in this country and the facts tabulated for preservation of the record at the Washington office of the Weather Bureau. It will be easy to compare these figures for the dark and light halves of each lunar month in the series, and doubtless this will be done now that attention has been called to the point by so eminent an authority as Mr. Glaisher. Hence it is not improbable that the scientific world soon will have an explicit statement in regard to this particular, and not alone for the United States but for other countries where the rainfall is measured systematically at each of numerous points. If the claim put forth be found to hold good for a considerable majority of the places concerned the result will be a revival of interest in the now neglected theory of moon influence on the weather. If otherwise that theory will be "knocked flatter than ever" and generally relegated by those who think themselves weatherwise to the domain of old wives' fables.

TRUST STOCKS NOT A NECESSITY.

A writer on the situation in Wall street says: "The industrial stocks are not on Wall street from caprice or from ephemeral causes. They are there from necessity as the effects of industrial development. The causes which have brought them there will keep them there." This view is that of the speculator and not of the business-man, except that class of the latter seeking to get rich by repressing the industrial energies of others.

The trust is no more an effect of healthy industrial development than is a tumor on any part of the body a result of normal processes in the animal economy. It is not development. It is rather an unhealthy growth, the result of a process of perverted secretion which precedes decay of the whole system and ends in death unless the process be arrested by some means. The recent break in Wall street may be compared not inaptly to the bursting of a tumor, an incident which should be welcome, though unpleasant. If that disruption be followed by a healing up all will be well with the patient. But if the sore be prematurely closed, and a continued secretion be encouraged by irregular habits or bad medication, the patient will grow worse instead of better, and finally collapse under the drain of the whole system to feed the excrescence.

The American body politic is cursed by the presence of a great number of these tumors. In the last few years the list has increased at a fearful rate at the same time that each one has grown in size. The ten which are most prominent on the Wall street speculative market have an aggregate of nearly $350,000,000 of "capitalization" in stocks and bonds, fully three-fourths of which is often spoken of as "water," but more fitly may be described as the corruption secreted in tumors that have formed on the business world—a result of unhealthy formation and intended to be used as a further means of corrupting whatever can be brought under its influence. These trusts in sugar, cotton-oil, whisky, tobacco, electricity, cordage, lead, linseed-oil, rubber, and starch have put at least a quarter of a billion of fictitious capital on the speculative markets, an amount nearly equal to that which the American farmers realize from an average wheat crop. Not only do they seek to unload this vast mass of corruption on the public, but it is part of the program to so use the power of control as to milk as much more out of the speculators who are foolish enough to venture their capital in buying the stuff. Even this nefarious proceeding is not the most objectionable part of the arrangement, which some appear to regard as legitimate business development. The power thus gained is intended avowedly to be used for the throttling of competition among buyers of material and among producers of the finished "goods" in the different departments of industrial activity.

These and numerous other trusts not included in the above list should be treated as inimical to the public welfare, as they really are. The men who have undertaken to engineer them ought to be prosecuted as deadly enemies of the republic, and the greater number of foolish ones who swallow the bait should be regarded as aiders and abettors, since they are willing to make money out of schemes which avowedly are concocted for the purpose of robbing the people at large. There must be no false sentiment on the subject. The Nation is threatened by this growth of cheek and confidence, which has no right to be called "capital," since the money required to constitute the desired capital is only to be gained by fleecing the lambs in Wall street preparatory to a wholesale slaughter of the sheep outside that pale. As well might one call "capital" the prospective gains of the fellow who sets up as a burglar or mail-robber and designate as a legitimate accumulation what he may have gained by a few months or years of successful application to his nefarious avocation. If those "industrial stocks" are not on Wall street from "caprice" it is because they are placed there in pursuance of a matured plan to defraud. If not there from causes that will prove to be only "ephemeral" it will be because the American people do not waken up to a sense of the vile enormity till the monster has gained a death hold on the vitals of the Nation.

EMINENT DEMOCRATS DISAGREE.

Mr. Henry Watterson says:

> To clear the decks for free trade we must first reform the tariff; we must study the needs of the Treasury; we must select for the tax list such articles as yield a maximum revenue with a minimum of protection.

This is a simple, easily understood statement. Every one knows the articles which yield the most revenue and the least protection and impose no burden on the manufacturer. One of these is sugar, a duty on which gives protection to some Louisiana and Texas planters, who produce but an insignificant fraction of the total amount of sugar consumed. Another is coffee, a duty on which would be absolutely devoid of protection. Ditto as to tea and cocoa. A duty on tropical fruits—bananas, pineapples, etc.—would protect only a few Floridians.

The people have become accustomed to cheap tea, sugar, and coffee. If duties were imposed on them the admitted effect would be to increase their price. That increase would be perceived at once by consumers and it would be impossible to conceal from them the fact that it was due to the duties. Many Democratic leaders, fearing the irritation of the voters, are opposed to duties on sugar, tea, and coffee. Mr. Watterson has no such fears, or if he has he does not propose to allow himself to be diverted by them from his free trade goal.

Senator Palmer looks at the tariff question from a different point of view. He says:

> I believe that in future financial and economic legislation the views of the Northwest will be accepted by the country. Illinois is interested in agriculture, in manufactures and commerce. The agricultural and commercial interests render it improbable that we should be satisfied with the ultra protection ideas embodied in the McKinley bill, which is all that is left of political Republicanism, while the interests of our manufacturers will not be overlooked in the adjustment of a tariff for revenue.

The Senator is one of those Democrats who are dubious about the wisdom of putting duties on articles which are used by every man, woman, and child, such as sugar. He saw the havoc wrought by the McKinley law because people saw only its increases of duty and disregarded its decreases, and he is afraid that a Democratic tariff bill which lowered the price of woolen goods but raised the cost of some of the great necessaries of life would result in a Republican victory in 1894. He thinks it likely that many who voted against the Republican party in 1890 and 1892, though it lowered the price of sugar, would vote for it next year if the Democrats raised the price of sugar. Voters never show gratitude for favors, but are prompt to revenge injuries.

So the Senator does not propose to tax tea, coffee, and sugar, but to continue raising revenue by duties on manufactured goods, although such duties give protection, and although most Democrats claim the American manufacturer can compete with Europe, even if he has no more protection than could be put on the back of a microbe. Borrowing phraseology to be found in earlier Democratic platforms, but which was not allowed to be inserted in that of last year, he says "the interest of the manufacturers will not be overlooked." That is, the Senator means to give them some protection, and to enable them to continue "extorting tribute from the consumers," as the Democrats used to say last year. Mr. Watterson should look after him, and stiffen his backbone.

Congressman Springer has announced his policy, but it is painfully nebulous. He says: "We shall have a tariff policy that will meet the conditions and requirements of every country." Just what kind of a policy that will be Mr. Springer does not state. As it seems to be understood now that he will not be Chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the next House it may be that he does not think it necessary to be explicit.

When Congress meets the difference in the sentiments of prominent Democrats on the tariff question, which is quite perceptible now, will become much more manifest, and will enliven the proceedings of the House and Senate for many months to come.

DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF.

The Democratic effort to shape legislation for the tariff reform so explicitly promised in the platform of that party is hedged in with many difficulties. The Southern sugar planters are a unit in demanding that the bounty by which they benefit shall not be abolished. Many Democrats in the North as well as in the South are bitterly opposed to an increase in the tax on whisky, which would raise the price of what they regard as a necessity to civilized existence. Another large number are determined to withstand a movement to impose what they call breakfast table duties, and the manufacturers who belong to the party want free raw materials, but demand protection for the product of their factories. It is admitted that revenues must be raised by some mode or modes of taxation, and it does not seem to be generally supposed possible to change the form of the burden without lessening its weight. But probably this would be found to have been done if the men in power yield to the one demand on which a majority of the clamorers are reported to agree—namely: the imposition of an income tax. The idea is that by such a tax the great bulk of the revenue would be contributed by the few instead of the many, which is what makes that many favor it, without stopping to consider that such a load would ultimately be distributed quite as much as is the duty on imported articles.

It is the surplus of incomes remaining after current subsistence has been provided for that constitutes the new capital available for use in the activities of the country; and the probabilities are the amount of the tax would be counted in to swell the lending price of that capital in the same way that a taxing of mortgages always results in correspondingly higher rates of interest to the borrower. As there would be less surplus capital available for productive purposes than before, and as a higher price than before would be charged for the use of the reduced quantity, fewer new enterprises would be started and the old mills and factories would not be enlarged. Thus there would be no employment for the new men and women who are constantly entering the labor field. There could no longer be work for the inflowing Europeans. Then there would be animated competition for what work there was to do, and wages would go down and down. Nor would it take the workingmen long to find out why work was so scarce and wages were so low. They would discover that Democratic legislation had wrought the change, and was alone responsible for a state of affairs where workers increased more rapidly than work. And when the time came for them to go to the polls they would cast their votes against the party which had made the laborer hunt the job instead of the job hunt the laborer.

Would it not be worth the while of these Democratic agitators for "tariff reform" to remember that the country has got pretty well used to present methods, and could bear a rising of revenues on substantially the present plan with less disturbance to industries and less loss of capital than by any plan that could be agreed upon by the self-styled reformers? The people are admitted to be prosperous. Is there not a danger that they may become less so as a consequence of trying to mend their condition? The administration of medicine to a man who is well may make him sick.

NOW that the Woman's Congress is over we must say that Dr. Mary Walker's ideas on the subject of dress reform do not seem to have received their rightful share of consideration.

THE Nashville *American* says the retirement of Majah Charles H. Jones from the editorship of the St. Louis *Republic* is a "good thing for the paper," as his "editorial columns were too much permeated with his own personal self-esteem and rambunctious autocracy" to please the public. We look for more trouble between two Southern editors in the near future.

ONE Howard Saxby writes to the *Commercial-Gazette* that he came from Cincinnati to Chicago with $16, a clear conscience, and a firm determination to tell the truth. He has spent several days at the Exposition, which in point of "mammoth magnificence" and "bewildering delight" reminds him of his early visions of heaven. He finds the Fair not quite complete, but recalls the fact that "the entire United States is in the same condition." He has seen sights he will "never forget," has enjoyed the curious spectacles in the Midway Plaisance, has not suffered from thieves or extortioners, and has a part of his original $16 left yet. We are glad Howard is having a fine time. He is a good boy, and Chicago will back him up.

IF the Spanish Infanta can make it convenient to come West by way of Louisville the gallant Col. Watterson will take pleasure in presenting her to the star-eyed goddess of reform.

IN A MINOR KEY.

And He Came Along.

Tommy—"Papa, the papers the other day said you were 'slated for a government job.' What does that mean?"

Papa (who failed to get the job)—"It means, my son, that I was all ready for some political sponge to come along and wipe me out."

Two Somebodies.

Mrs. Flyabout—"They say poor Mrs. Glaspy was never heard to speak an unkind word about anybody in her life."

Mrs. Gofrequent—"Dear me! What a spiritless nobody she must have been!"

Consequences of a Rash Act.

Cholly—"How did you catch that fearful cold, Fweddy?"

Fweddy (with a hollow cough)—"I think I must have trimmed my fingah nails too close the othah mawning, deah boy."

PERSONALS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Jefferson Davis will spend the summer at the same hotel, Cranston's-on-the-Hudson.

Col. Randall, the author of "My Maryland," is to have a berth under the new Secretary of the United States Senate.

Senator Peffer will lecture, but he will make no engagements in Kansas. The Kansas people have heard Mr. Peffer make speeches.

Senator Evarts' famous witticism that the Puritans fell first on their knees and then on the aborigines should be extended so as to include the Chinese.

Emperor Francis Joseph shut off the Bohemian Diet as soon as it developed into fisticuffs and ink-pot throwing. The Diet then got too rich for his blood.

Sir Charles Russell can talk, too. His Bering sea argument promises to be as long as Counsel Carter's, even if it is not quite so broad, from the Yankee point of view.

Mason Smythe, a Mobile and Ohio railroad brakeman, has been notified that he has fallen heir to a million and a half dollars by the death of a rich uncle in England. It broke the brakeman all up.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, who has been spending the winter at Monterey, Cal., has gone up to San Francisco, on his way East to visit the World's Fair. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Dean Hole of Rochester says that if he had not been brought up a dean he would have liked to have been either master of a pack of hounds, head gardener in a big nursery, or a bookseller, with a decided preference for the last named.

Gen. Booth has passed over his son, Lieut.-Gen. Bromwell Booth, and has nominated his daughter, La Marechale Booth Clibborn, to succeed him in command of the Salvation Army, and explains himself by saying that women "make the best rulers."

Mrs. Fenwick Miller, the only woman ever nominated as a fellow of the English Society of Journalists, graduated from the Women's Medical College of London in 1873, and drifted in among the other Fellows while she was a member of the London School Board.

Mrs. William Walter Phelps has a record as an ocean traveler that probably is without an equal in the list of her acquaintances. In the course of her journeyings back and forth between this country and Europe Mrs. Phelps has crossed the ocean no less than sixty-five times.

President Cleveland has a peculiarity which so far has escaped comment. He never wears gloves, either on occasions of public ceremonial or even when the thermometer reaches the zero mark. On Inauguration day he drove to and from the Capitol with bare hands without experiencing discomfort.

Sister Rose Gertrude, who went out to nurse the Hawaiian lepers after the death of Father Damien, but was obliged to leave her charges on account of some difficulties with the native officials, is now living at Sao Paulo, Brazil. With her husband, Dr. Lutz, she is engaged in medical work.

THE STATE PRESS.

Springfield *Journal:* The People's party should show cause why it should not be declared dead, and the customary obsequies held without unnecessary delay.

Joliet *Republican:* Never in the history of this State have we had a man in the Gubernatorial chair who was so thoroughly determined to play the boss as John P. Altgeld is.

Springfield *News:* It is to be supposed that the Illinois legislators will learn more at the World's Fair than in Springfield. At the present rate of action, however, their best lesson will be learned in November, 1894. It will be a hard lesson.

Quincy *Whig:* If Gov. Altgeld insists on naming all the officers of the State institutions what is the use of having Boards of Trustees? Why not let the great reformer run them without any intermediate machinery and save that much expense?

Bloomington *Leader:* Czar Altgeld's pet reform, the employment of the convicts in the Joliet penitentiary, is giving him a great deal more trouble than a sore toe. He lays his plans and gives them out, but they return. Every time that they return the muss is worse than it was at first.

Geneva *Republican:* As fear of injury to the taste and morals of the people is what makes some members of the National Commission oppose letting the people into their own park Sunday these cautious gentlemen ought now to get a big nightcap for the United States Government Building and keep it on from Saturday night to Monday morning.

Joliet *Republican:* Illinois has had two notorious General Assemblies. One Gov. Yates prorogued in 1862, sending its members home in disgrace, and the other is now holding the fort at Springfield. Both were Democratic. The one was disloyal and devilish, while the other is inefficient, good-for-nothing, and corrupt. Which is the worse in and of itself and the greater disgrace to the State the people must determine for themselves.

Illinois State Journal: The present Democratic House in Illinois has only been able to pass appropriation bills by the aid of Republican votes, as the majority party has been without a quorum pretty much ever since the session opened. There has been no concerted obstruction on the part of the Republican minority except to prevent the enactment of laws which will certainly fail to pass muster in the Supreme Court.

Galesburg *Register:* Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature adjourned Wednesday until next Monday evening. Let's see: Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday—five days, at a cost of $35 for each member, or $7,140 for all, to say nothing of clerks and other attachés, which, if added, would make a loss to the State of over $12,000. The taxpayers of Illinois are truly burden-bearers.

Aurora *Beacon:* The appropriation of $500,000 of the people's money to experiment with one of Altgeld's hobbies will not be regarded in the light of economy or reform by the people of Illinois. If it is Mr. Altgeld's idea of economy, then that gentleman will be the most expensive luxury ever foisted upon the State. If the money is appropriated it will be the most gigantic piece of robbery ever attempted in this State and will open up endless opportunities for jobbery and boodling of the most infamous sort.

Peoria *Transcript:* Either Judge Altgeld willfully deceived the people or he has found out that he cannot carry out the reforms he promised. And yet one is nearly as great a crime as the other. To make unfounded charges and reckless promises is a crime against the people, not less than against the persons thus wantonly assailed for partisan reasons. A man who can charge anything and everything so freely as did Judge Altgeld, with no foundation for his assaults except a wish that they might be so, has not the principle and the purpose that should be demanded in the Chief Executive of this great State.

CURRENT NOTES.

She—"Do you believe in signs?" He, '96—"No; I got fined $10 once for stealing one."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

She—"What makes you think he loves me so desperately?" Simplex—"O, a thousand little things. He always looks pleased, for instance, when you sing and play."—*Life.*

Park Policeman—"Beg pardon, sir, but would you please lend me your pencil a moment?" "Certainly; here it is." Policeman—"And now your address, please; I saw you picking flowers a moment ago."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

She—"And when you went to Canterbury Cathedral did you see the spot where the poor Archbishop was killed?" He—"Ya-as; but it won't compare with Irving's scenery, dontchu-know. It's disgraceful the cathedral people don't bring the place up to date!"—*Funny Folks.*

"It is not so becoming as I hoped it might be." "Never mind, Matilda; it was one of the greatest bargains of the season. You got it so cheap that you can give it away and get something that will suit you and still be ahead. One doesn't pick up a bargain like that every day."—*Harper's Bazar.*

First Citizen—"I'll leave it to you, stranger, if there shouldn't be a big reform in our pension law?" Second Citizen—"You bet there should. It takes so blamed long to get an application through under the present system that we pension attorneys can't make more than $15,000 or $20,000 a year, to save us."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Capitalist—"You labor men make a great mistake in persisting in your unreasonable demands. You get more money and shorter hours; but can't you see that this enhances the cost of production? It costs more to build a house, for instance, and consequently you have to pay more rent." Labor Agitator—"Ah! but you should remember that I never pay my rent."—*Boston Transcript.*

Men Will Sit on the Jury.

Buffalo *Courier:* What a waste of time and energy is this "dress reform" talk by the assembled women at Chicago! Though eloquence be expended until the crack of doom, no considerable number of civilized women will adopt the trousers and short skirts which the reformers advocate, and no sensible man will wish them to adopt those ridiculous garments. Perhaps it isn't exactly the men's business, but we flatter ourselves that the opinions of men will have something to do with the final decision upon it.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Sunday night among the down-town theaters is seldom so lacking in attractions of novelty and interest as was last night. Three out of seven leading play-houses, the Auditorium, Columbia, and Hooley's, were in darkness, and three others, the Grand, McVicker's, and Chicago Opera-House, plays that have been running a number of weeks held over. The Schiller, where the local German Stock company held over, offered a bill that possessed the elements of novelty. Here a four-act comedy by Gustav Moser, entitled "Der Veilchenfresser," was given with much vim by the local company, and enjoyed with considerable relish, apparently, by the rather meager audience of Germans present. There were plenty of people out in search of amusement, however, and the theaters that were open were not wanting for patronage. McVicker's, where the "Black Crook" began its ... week, was packed, as it has been nightly since the engagement opened. Sol Smith Russell began his final week in "Peaceful Valley" before one of the usual admiring audiences that clamored for a curtain speech from the star at the end of every act. Miss Marie Tempest opened her final week in the "Fencing Master" before a large audience. Tonight will experience a revival of interesting attractions, as the Dalys at Hooley's will present their elaborate production of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" and the Lillian Russell Opera company will open a sixteen weeks' engagement at the Columbia in "Girofle-Girofla." Charles Frohman's comedians at the Schiller will begin the last week of their engagement in the highly humorous farce, "The Sportsman." "America" at the Auditorium will begin a new week of that brilliant spectacle's summer run.

Several hundred persons, mostly women, went out of the cheerful sunshine yesterday afternoon to sit in the darkened Havlin Theater and weep over the woes of the heroine of "East Lynne." Why they did so, heaven only knows, but one is obliged to chronicle the fact. Michigan avenue was brilliant with equipages and the show given freely on that thoroughfare no theater could rival, and yet these hundreds of sentimental women went to Havlin's to indulge in the luxury of crying. If the art of Miss Ada Gray were fine one could understand the attractiveness of her play, but she appears to be elderly, is not personally fascinating, and she charms her sister women by convincing them that she is preternaturally unhappy, and they join her in repeating the Niobe practice. In the last act of "East Lynne" Lady Isabel, disguised as a nurse, is watching at the bedside of her dying boy, who is not aware of her identity. She decides to reveal herself to him, and does so in declamatory tones that would rouse the household, at the same time snatching him from the bed and hugging him in an ecstasy of joy. Then she shrieks and, at the same time uttering the name of the Deity, "He is dead!" What else could she expect under the circumstances? Of course the boy is dead; and the audience can congratulate itself that it survives the ordeal.

Tony Pastor at the Clark Street Theater appears to be determined not to let interest in his engagement flag if novelty will prevent it. Yesterday four excellent specialties were added to what has already proved itself to be a commendable vaudeville company. The most interesting of the newcomers was a juggler of unusual skill named Zarmo, who astonished the large audiences by the skill of his manipulations. His chief claim for attention lay in the fact that his feats of jugglery were performed while he stood balanced on his head. Another interesting addition were Al Filson and Miss Lee Errol, who gave a clean specialty of song and dialogue entitled "Women vs. Men." O'Brien and Redding made their introductory bow in a sketch entitled "Eccentricity," and Frank Moran appeared for the first time in a sketch of burlesque oratory. The other performers in the company, notably Bonnie Thornton and Miss Lizzie T. Raymond, offered new songs. The entire program was at no time lacking in interest, and it well merited the patronage it received.

Miss Annie Pixley revived one of her old plays, "The Deacon's Daughter," for her last night at the Haymarket. The piece, familiar to old playgoers, was creditably presented. At the time of its revival at the Schiller a few weeks ago the members of the cast received individual mention in these columns. As usual, the audience was large.

The Standard Theater opened under its new management yesterday in a rousing melodrama entitled "The Rocky Mountain Waif." A prodigy named Lillie Goldie was the principal attraction.

"Old Age and Youth" began a new week at the Madison Street Opera-House yesterday. The specialties will continue throughout the week without change.

Haverly's United Minstrels drew two excellent audiences to the Casino on Wabash avenue yesterday. The program contained a number of new features.

Violet Mascotte's British Burlesquers are the attraction this week at the People's. A number of good specialties are included in the program they present.

Corinne has entered on the third week of her engagement at the Alhambra—an unusually prolonged stay at one of the outlying houses.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—The opening of the new American Theater tomorrow, at Eighth avenue and Forty-second street, will begin a rivalry in theatricals on the West Side. Hitherto the Grand Opera-House has enjoyed an exceedingly remunerative monopoly in the business of selling dramatic entertainment at half Broadway prices in that part of the city. Henceforth there will be two big theaters in competition. The spaciousness and beauty of the American enables it to stand comparison with any other house devoted to theatrical uses in New York. Less ornate and luxurious than the last famously built theater, the Empire, or the newly rebuilt Fifth Avenue, its impressiveness of size is much greater than in either of the mentioned auditoriums. The American begins with what in theatrical terms is called "a production"; that is to say, the performance of a drama that is not already familiar through use elsewhere. "The Prodigal Daughter," which has been awaiting the readiness of the theater for several weeks, is new to America, but has had a remarkable success in London by reason of its realistic representation of a steeplechase.

Stuart Robson is to outlast Alexander Salvini, Wilson Barrett, and Rosina Vokes in town by a week. He will continue "The Henrietta" at the Fifth Avenue until Saturday night.

The sway of burlesque at the Garden ended last night, and now the Bostonians retake possession of that stage for a week's revival of "Robin Hood," after which a trial will be made of their new comic opera, "The Knickerbockers," which is said to have been improved since its original production in the West. The Bostonians remain in makeup the same as they were when last enjoyed at this theater.

The season at the Lyceum closed last night and the record of its forty weeks shows thirteen occupied by E. H. Sothern in "Capt. Lettarblair," twenty by the stock company in "The Grey Mare" and "Americans Abroad," and seven by the players gathered for "The Guardsman." The Lyceum has fully sustained its reputation. Other theaters now closed are the Union Square, the Manhattan, Herrmann's, Niblo's, the Windsor, and the Academy of Music.

The Standard will be reopened tomorrow for performances of a new farce entitled "No. 9," written by Walter C. Bellows, an actor of good repute and known to the public at least once before as a playwright in collaboration with B. F. Roeder in "The Old, Old Story." He has made up a cast that should do justice to his work. It includes Nanette Comstock, W. H. Crompton, E. J. Henley, George W. Leslie, Charles W. Butler, and May Robson.

How New York May Become Great.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* New York is now to have the highest office building in the world. By closely watching Chicago's smoke and following its guidance the great American seaport may eventually become a metropolis in all that the name implies.

Chicago Papers Are Not Built That Way.

Buffalo *Express:* Three Chicago newspaper men have carried off government prizes within the last three days. One was a poet, one an editorial writer, and one a special correspondent. Still, that won't begin to muzzle the Chicago press.

Biting Off Their Own Noses.

Omaha *Bee:* From all parts of the country come complaints of excessive railroad rates to the World's Fair. It is not impossible that the financial success of the Fair will be seriously endangered by the action of the railroad companies in maintaining high rates.

They Understand the Business.

Minneapolis *Journal:* Chicago gets five of the six consuls appointed from Illinois and nearly all of Chicago's five are newspaper men. It is getting so that the newspaper men are indispensable to the correct running of Uncle Sam's intricate governmental machinery.

Only a Little One for a Cent.

Baltimore *American:* The Peace Congress should not begin at Chicago until the band of Theodore Thomas get off of their war footing.

FOUR DIE IN A DESERT.

AWFUL FATE OF A PARTY OF PROSPECTORS IN MEXICO.

Two Go Crazy from Thirst and Heat and Are Lost, While Two Others Die by the Side of the Trail—Probably Decisive Battle Being Fought in Nicaragua—President Montt of Chile Commutes Bryceno's Death Sentence—Dupuy's Policy Outlined—Foreign News.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MAZELOS, Mex., May 21.—Francis Banado, a prominent rancher who lives north of this place near San Juan Sabinas, has arrived at Mazelos and brings news of the terrible fate of a party of five mining prospectors who left here four weeks ago for the Sierra Sanvicente Mountains in the northwestern part of this State, near the Texas boundary. There have been many reports circulated in this part of Mexico for several months of the famous mineral wealth to be found in those mountains, and a party of young men, consisting of C. H. Lorian, B. W. Knapp, both Americans, Cecilio Martinez, Eustacio Lejoda, and Jesus Guerrera, organized themselves into a band to try their luck in the reported Eldorado. The course of their journey lay through a desert for 150 miles, and on the third day after leaving Santa Rosa their water supply gave out and their team of horses was left behind to its fate. For six days the men lived on the juice of the maguey plant. On the seventh day two of the Mexicans were driven crazy by the heat and soon became lost in the desert. Other members of the party gradually lost their strength and were left behind to die. The only man that came out of the terrible ordeal alive was Mr. Knapp, who on the tenth day reached the San José de Piedras ranch, where he received water and kind treatment. Upon regaining his strength he was escorted to San Juan Sabinas by a different route than the one which had proved fatal to his companions. He is now resting at the ranch of Mr. Banda, and will soon take his departure for his old home in the United States.

ATTACK ON THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

What May Be a Decisive Battle Is Being Fought in Nicaragua.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GRANDA, Nicaragua, May 21.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—What is believed will be the decisive battle of the revolution against the authority of President Zelaya has been opened. The government troops began their advance this morning at 9 o'clock. Their purpose was to attack the revolutionists at Barranca, near Masaya. As the government forces advanced the battle was begun by the revolutionists, whose artillery opened a vigorous fire upon the attacking columns of the enemy. The revolutionists believe the engagement will result favorably to their cause and Sacaza will be overthrown.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Nicaragua says: President Sacaza has proclaimed himself Dictator of the republic and has convoked Congress in extraordinary session. Few members have responded, however. Twenty-six flatly refuse and confess that their sympathies are with the revolutionists. An appeal for assistance has been made and some neighboring republics may aid Sacaza in quelling the insurrection, others will not. The situation is critical. All the Central American States are menaced and the fate of the Nicaragua Canal is jeopardized.

BRYCENO SAVED BY POPULAR CLAMOR

President Montt Commutes the Death Sentence of the Revolutionist.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, May 21.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—President Montt has commuted the sentence of Señor Bryceno one of the persons connected with the revolutionary plots against the government in April, who had been sentenced to be executed. Great pressure had been brought to bear upon the President, who was overwhelmed with petitions for the exercise of executive clemency in behalf of the condemned man. The Council of State called a special meeting of the Council of State early Saturday morning, and at 1 a. m. Bryceno was conducted to an ordinary cell, having up to that hour been confined in that portion of the prison in which those sentenced to death are kept. The Council of State discussed all the petitions which had been filed and decided that the man should not be put to death. It is probable that Bryceno's sentence will be changed to imprisonment for life. All over Chile a sentiment in favor of the commutation of Bryceno had been worked up. Not in years has the public interest in the fate of a condemned man been shown in this republic. Petitions for executive clemency came from all parts of the country, and some were sent from other South American republics. So great was the interest that Pedro Montt, Minister of the Interior, was hissed by a crowd of university students because he declined to interfere with the execution of Bryceno when they received him to do so. There is no doubt that the government was forced to change the sentence by the unusual display of public sentiment. President Montt has been overwhelmed with thanks for his action in saving the man from execution.

Inaccurate Reports from Rio Grande.

Inaccurate accounts of the fighting in Rio Grande do Sul are so numerous that the exact situation cannot be determined. The Castilhistas insist that the recent battle practically ended the revolution, because the largest army had been forced to flee in such small bands that it could not possibly be got together in sufficient numbers to make an effective stand. This story is contradicted by the revolutionists, who declare Gen. Telles' Castilhista army was defeated and that himself was badly wounded and fled toward Santa Anna. A telegram from Taura says Gen. Salgado, with a body of revolutionists, has arrived at the Uruguayan frontier. Salgado declares the stories about the defeat of the revolutionists are false. He claims the largest forces, under Gen. Tavares, defeated Telles' army at Yuhanduy. The Uruguayan Senate has voted a large sum to the government to be used in reinforcing the troops stationed on the frontier to prevent raids by Brazilian troops.

To Protect Chileans in Peru.

In view of the excitement caused by the approaching election in Peru the Chilean Government will send the warship Almirante Cochrane to protect the interests of Chileans. After the evacuation Pinto and Capitan Prat will be sent to Callao for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of Chileans who reside in that city.

British Flagship Sent Away.

The British flagship Royal Arthur has been ordered from Chilean waters, and to join the Pacific squadron at Esquimault. It would appear that it is the intention of the British Government to establish a large dock-yard with all modern appliances at Stanley, Falkland Islands, which is to be used by ships in South Atlantic and Pacific squadrons.

Freezing Stations Established.

It is reported three large freezing plants have been established at Punta Arenas. They will be operated in connection with the New Zealand line of steamers, which will call there for cargoes of frozen mutton to be carried to England.

Calls Will Protect Seals.

The Chilean dispatch boats Condell and Lynch will be sent in a few days to patrol the seal rookeries in the Straits of Magellan. The government has reported that two American, two Argentine, and four English schooners are engaged in pelagic sealing in violation of law, and the dispatch boats are to be sent to the rookeries to prevent further slaughter of the seals. Each vessel is armed with rapid fire guns, and their commanders will probably be instructed to use them.

Inquiry at Buenos Ayres Drags.

A telegram from Buenos Ayres says the official inquiry into the causes of the wreck of the Argentine warship Rosalies is still dragging along. Lieut. Victorica, one of the commissioned officers, has protested against the action of the Court of Inquiry. It is probable that Quirno Costa will be the new Minister of Foreign Affairs in Argentina.

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, says the yellow fever epidemic is spreading.

DUPUY OUTLINES HIS POLICY.

French Premier Says the Relations of Capital and Labor Will Receive Attention.

PARIS, May 21.—Premier Dupuy at the banquet in Toulouse this evening made a long speech concerning the government program and the political situation in France. He said the Cabinet's legislative program included the passing of laws to deal with the new relations of labor and capital, fiscal reforms, a readjustment of taxation on the principle that those best able to pay should pay most towards the support of the State, and a measure to regulate the civil and religious societies. M. Dupuy admitted that the growth of the republican sentiment in France had been accelerated by the counsel given by the Pope to the French Catholics. The advice tendered by Rome, with the lofty purpose of promoting peace, he said, had a persuasive power which none could fail to recognize. In the streets of Toulouse M. Dupuy was received with exceptional enthusiasm. A few shouts of "Vive Baudin" were heard, but otherwise no other attempt at a political demonstration was made.

Dupuy Called "Liar" and "Coward."

This morning's newspapers print details of the scene of Saturday in the Chamber of Deputies immediately after the division on the motion for the prosecution of M. Baudin. M. Baudry d'Asson, as soon as the vote was announced, ran to the tribune, caught M. Dupuy by the collar, and shook him as he shouted "Coward!" "Liar!" and "Humbug!" in his ears. Ushers hastened to M. Dupuy's assistance, drew away Baudry d'Asson, and escorted the Premier from the chamber. Despite this the expected duel is not likely to be fought. Baudry d'Asson is reported to have been persuaded by his seconds to withdraw his challenge.

Rainy Day at Paris.

There was a succession of heavy showers all day, with the temperature ranging from 58° to 62°; barometer 29.68; wind northwest and light.

MILITIA AND SMUGGLERS FIGHT.

One Killed on Each Side Near Presidio del Norte—More Trouble Feared.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 21.—[Special.]—The Federal authorities here received news today of a battle which took place on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, a few miles south of Polvo, Presidio County, Tex., between Mexican outlaws who were attempting to smuggle stolen horses across the river and the mounted Mexican militia. One of the party attacked by the officers, a man named Ramos, who lived near Presidio del Norte, was killed. About the same time a militiaman was killed on the Concho, just above Presidio, while attempting to make an arrest. The officers and smugglers are now enraged at each other, and more bloodshed is feared.

DRAGOONS STILL ON DUTY AT HULL.

Strike Settlement Does Not Close the Breach Between the Factions.

LONDON, May 21.—The bitterness of the union dockers at Hull against the non-unionists does not abate. Instances of the abuse of non-unionists in the streets are multiplying each day. Dragoons and extra police remain on duty.

Honved Monument Unveiled at Buda Pesth.

BUDA PESTH, May 21.—The Honved monument was unveiled today in the presence of an enormous crowd. The people were enthusiastic but perfectly orderly. The Emperor was received with cheers whenever he appeared. After the ceremony closed with cheers for him several students sang "Kossuth's Hymn" and were applauded until they sang it again. Many wreaths were placed on the monument.

Von Buelow Insists on Seeing the Pope.

ROME, May 21.—Herr von Buelow, Prussian Minister to the Vatican, applied late last evening for an audience with the Pope today. It was granted without hesitation, although the Pope desired to pass Pentecost Sunday in absolute seclusion and rest. The apparent urgency of Herr von Buelow's business and the secrecy surrounding it have excited much comment.

One Hundred and Forty Killed in Battle.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, May 20.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Advices have been received that at Poucho Verde the Castilhista troops were again defeated by the Revolutionists. One hundred and forty of the National Guards were killed in the engagement. Many of them were bayoneted on the ground.

Laborers Make Trouble at Cartagena.

PANAMA, May 21.—*El Porvenir* of Cartagena says the Italians and other foreign laborers imported to do railway work have quit their employers and are drinking and stealing in the city. They have become such a menace to the safety of life and property that the police have been ordered to get them out of the country.

Campania Delayed at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—The Cunard steamship Campania, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, was delayed here in consequence of the derangement of a steam pipe. It steamed away at 2:45 this afternoon at high speed so as to overtake the American line steamship Paris, which sailed from Southampton yesterday.

William to Issue No Manifesto.

BERLIN, May 21.—The government has denied the truth of the recent statement that Emperor William in his capacity of Supreme Commander of the Federated armies would issue a manifesto concerning the army bill. To the denial is added the explanation that the Emperor is Supreme Commander only in war; in peace the Federated Princes command their respective armies.

Valcona in Eruption in Japan.

SHANGHAI, May 21.—Advices from Japan say the volcano Bandaisan has become active and widespread disaster has been caused by its eruptions.

ELEVEN MEN PERISH IN FOREST FIRES.

Eight Cremated in a Well Where They Sought Refuge—Others Burned.

CADILLAC, Mich., May 21.—Forest fires raging in the territory northwest of this city reached Louis Sand's lumber camp, near Lake City, yesterday and resulted in burning to death eleven men. One man's name is not known. The names of the others are as follows:

CAMPBELL, SAMUEL, foreman of the camp.
HILL, JOHN.
HUGH, JAMES.
JACOBSON, HANS.
McCUNE, MICHAEL.
MULHOLLAND, MICHAEL.
PAGEN, M. C.
ROORABACH, EDWARD.
SAGER, FRED.
SANGREEN, FRANK.
TAYLOR, CHARLES G.

The men were assembled at dinner and the forest fire which was burning all around entirely cut off all escape. When they realized their danger they rushed out of the building in which they had been sitting. The smoke so blinded them that they became bewildered. They ran hither and thither, unable to find a means of escape and their horses stampeded, owing to the confusion.

Eight of the men jumped into a well to escape the flames and were cremated there by the timber and curbing falling in on them and burning. Their bodies were brought to the surface today.

Samuel Campbell of this city, foreman of the gang, and Mike McCune were burned to death trying to run the gantlet of fire. One man reached Lake City terribly burned and there died in fearful agony. Eight teams of horses were cremated.

ROCK CREEK, Minn., May 21.—[Special.]—Forest fires have been raging here the last two days. This afternoon the wind came strong from the northwest and the fire soon made this city a visit. Calls were made from towns north and south for aid and a construction train from Hinckley was rushed through, but in vain. The fire had too much of a start. The residences of W. Edgerton and the station building were among the houses burned. The household goods are scattered through the neighboring fields. Barns and sheds were also burned. There was no insurance on anything burned. The loss is about $20,000. If the wind should change from the south it may give the wood and lumber yards a close call. They contain about five thousand cords of wood and a large quantity of hardwood lumber.

Montana Editors Coming to the Fair.

HELENA, Mont., May 21.—[Special.]—Members of the Montana State Press Association and their families will visit Chicago in a body, arriving about Sept. 20. It is thought the party will be about sixty strong. Interest in the Fair is rapidly growing in this State, due to the glowing reports brought back by those who have already seen the wonders of the White City. The round trip from Helena and Butte is $75, a slight reduction from regular rates. A $50 rate would carry thousands more to Chicago than will otherwise go.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

NAVAL HERO LAUDED.

TOUCHING TRIBUTE BY RUSSIANS TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Vice-Admiral Kaznakoff Extols His Brave Deeds, and Directs That a Wreath Be Placed on the Tomb—Loud Cheers Ring Through Talmage's Tabernacle Upon Announcement That the Debt Has Been Paid—Treasurer Nebeker Asserts That Bankers Need Confidence.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—Admiral Kaznakoff, commanding the Russian fleet in the North River, together with several of his officers, gave to the annual Farragut memorial exercises today an impressiveness and significance which will linger long in the minds of the naval veterans and their friends who gathered about the American hero's grave at Woodlawn Cemetery. The Russian Commander had known Farragut and admired him. Admiral Farragut visited Russia in 1867 in the flagship Hartford. Admiral Kaznakoff at that time supplied safe conduct to the visitor when his ship went through the narrows at Kronstadt, and remained on board the Hartford on her return trip to the United States as the guest of Farragut.

Walking to the grave, which was covered with a mass of beautiful flowers, Vice-Admiral Kaznakoff looked upon it, then turned to the assembly and said in a deep, earnest voice: "I speak for myself and my countrymen to assure you of their gratitude and happiness in joining with you in this ceremony, and to say that during the war we watched you and your doings constantly. We were as proud of the deeds of the man lying here as if he were our own countryman. Therefore we are glad to lay this wreath on the tomb of your hero."

Four Russian seamen stepped forward and placed the handsome floral tribute on the green mound. Then Admiral Kaznakoff, bending over the grave and with hand extended, continued: "Sleep on in glory in your resting place, Admiral Farragut. You have served your country. You have shown us how to fight and what to do. You have added many glorious pages to the annals of your country's history."

CHEERS RING IN THE TABERNACLE.

Great Enthusiasm Follows an Unexpected Statement by Dr. Talmage.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—"Consequent upon the dreadful necessity of being compelled by disaster to build three memorial churches in the same city this church had, two months ago, a floating debt of $110,000. Next Sabbath morning, through contribution of friends and the generosity of those to whom we were indebted, I will preach a sermon commemorative of the paying off of that floating debt. So the destiny of this church and my pastorate are decided. The tremendous obstacle removed from our way, the Brooklyn Tabernacle will quadruple its work for God and the world."

When Talmage finished this short address this morning there was a great burst of applause from the big audience that filled the tabernacle. Women waved their handkerchiefs and men clapped their hands, while from different parts of the house came even more vigorous demonstrations in the form of rousing cheers. Most of the persons in the congregation had come expecting to hear a far different announcement—namely, the resignation of the pastor. The doctor's public statement that he would withdraw from the church and that he would preach his farewell sermon if the debt which had been hanging so long over the tabernacle was not cleared off by Sunday morning had led most persons to believe that the end of his pastorate was at hand. Only a few knew that at the last moment an arrangement had been effected between the creditors and the church trustees whereby the debt was discharged, and when Mr. Talmage made the announcement that his resignation was not to be handed in the effect was fairly electrical.

Dr. Talmage has received this dispatch from the Russian Minister in Washington:

I would be much pleased to see you and Dr. Klopsch on board the Dimitri Donski, to tender you in the presence of our brave sailors and on Russian soil the sentiments of His Majesty the Emperor ordered me to give, in his name, to the American gentlemen who visited Russia during the trying year 1892 and with their hearts and hands full of loving help.

BIG LOAN WANTED BY INDIANS.

Cherokees Desire That Wall Street Advance Them $6,640,000.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—It is not every day that Wall street has a $6,000,000 loan asked of it, and it is not every Indian tribe that can produce collateral for such an amount of money. But such an offer is made, and it comes from the Cherokee Nation. Principal Chief C. J. Harris of the Cherokees is in this city at the Ashland House, accompanied by Ezekiel Starr, Treasurer of the nation; D. W. Lipe, and J. T. Cunningham. The two last named are representative Cherokees. Principal Chief Harris has in his pocket documents which will enable him to borrow $6,640,000 before he leaves the city. These documents show that the Cherokees have sold to the United States 6,250,000 acres of land known as the "Cherokee Outlet" for the sum of $8,595,376, of which amount $295,736 was paid down, while the remaining $8,300,000 was to be paid in five equal installments and to draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent. Chief Harris and his companions have been in Washington and signed the formal transfer of the land. Now they are in this city to see if Wall street does not want to pay them the cash the government has had on hand and accept instead 4 per cent bonds.

BANKERS NEED CONFIDENCE.

Such Is the Belief of United States Treasurer E. H. Nebeker.

NEW YORK, May 21.—A morning paper says that United States Treasurer E. H. Nebeker hopes to retire June 1. He is now in this city to close up his official business. Mr. Nebeker said he did not think the financial situation alarming. As to bank failures he remarked:

They furnish a strong indication that the people of the country do not have as much confidence in banks as they did. In Indiana, and I think all over the country, banks are making as few loans as possible and are trying to collect all they can. Confidence is what the bankers want today. They cannot keep millions of dollars locked up in their vaults. If a bank has $1,000,000 on hand it is better to loan $750,000, or 66⅔ per cent, than to keep all of it locked up. As much money as possible should be kept in circulation.

PLEADING FOR THE CHINESE.

Preachers Are of the Opinion That They Should Not Be Excluded.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The Chinese question was discussed by the Rev. Madison C. Peters this morning at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church. Dr. Peters said:

In the name of God, who of one blood made all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth, I protest against our unmanly, un-American, and unchristian treatment of the Chinese. They are human beings, having the same parts, affections, passions, and the same material rights as other men. The Chinese are no worse than the same number of the same class of any other nationality in our midst. I bespeak for the Chinese-American fair play. If the Chinaman had a vote our demagogues in Congress would profess great love for him, and would go around election day with opium pipes sticking from their pockets.

ANARCHISTS LURK AT MASPETH.

A Long Island Town Infested by Dangerous Dynamite Criminals.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—The Village of Maspeth, on Long Island, continues to be the headquarters of a gang of Anarchists who, according to Otto Eckholdt, plotted to blow up the police at a labor meeting in Union Square a year ago. The present meeting place of the Anarchists is not the International Hotel, which was formerly kept by Henry Rupprecht, the alleged leader of the society. The dynamiters have gone around the corner to Rauch's saloon. Since the disclosures the leaders of the gang have disappeared, but Eckholdt is in jail in Long Island City awaiting trial for arson. In Maspeth the authorities say there are no more dynamiters, but this is not so. There are plenty of them left. There is not a factory in Maspeth or the adjoining corner of Brooklyn, it is said, which is not tainted with anarchism.

NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton Suffering from a Painful Disease.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, pastor of the fashionable West Presbyterian Church, did not appear in his pulpit today, his place being filled by the Rev. Dr. M. R. Vincent. At the morning service Dr. Vincent startled the congregation by announcing that their pastor was lying in the Presbyterian Hospital suffering from a painful disease, to which he had been subject for several months, which caused him to take a rest from his labors for a time some weeks ago.

Brandy Kills a Little Girl.

"Died of alcoholism at the age of 3½ years" is the brief obituary that will make the name of little Rosa Heller a strange entry in the mortality list. Rosa's body, seemingly scarcely two spans long, lay on two chairs today in her parents' living room on the top floor of the tenement at No. 244 East Houston street. Sigmund Heller, the father, is a butcher. Rosa and her brother Willie got hold of a bottle containing brandy and must have drank together as much as two full tumblers of the liquor. The girl died, but her baby brother recovered.

Democratic Party Arraigned.

The Republican members of the last New York Legislature have issued a voluminous address to the people of the State arraigning the Democratic party for authorizing the expenditure of $3,000,000 more than last year; for failing to pass a reformatory taxation bill; for denying home rule to cities; for refusing equality in election boards, and for attempting to disfranchise the farmer voters of this State.

Cable Line Opened.

The spectacle of John D. Crimmins acting as a conductor on a Broadway car attracted the attention of strollers shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. It was the formal opening of the cable line from the Park to the Battery. Mr. Crimmins had invited the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and other city officials to ride over the line, and several hundred persons responded. The cable cars will now be run daily in Broadway.

Gotham Gleanings.

Robert Alden Fales, the boy murderer, who tried to escape from the Essex County (N. J.) jail, says he was induced to make the attempt to escape by reading novels.

Twelve thousand men, employed in fifty shops, were represented by eighty delegates at the cigarmakers' convention today. It was decided to make a demand for an increase of $5 per week for all cigarmakers in the union.

The steamship Roanoke of the Old Dominion line backed into its dock tonight with a fire burning fiercely in its hold. The fire was discovered at 4 o'clock this afternoon as the steamship was passing Long Branch. The seventy-five passengers behaved admirably under the circumstances, not one of them even taking the trouble to pack a valise. It is feared that the damage will be heavy.

MURDER AND SUICIDE END THE STRIFE.

George Lankford Kills His Wife and Himself at Their Last Quarrel.

MARIETTA, O., May 21.—[Special.]—George Lankford shot and instantly killed his wife this afternoon and then shot himself, the bullet in each case entering above the eye and passing through the brain. Many of the citizens were on the streets viewing the damage of last night's tornado when the news of the tragedy reached them, and they gathered at the Lankfords' house on South Fifth street, the scene of life tragedy. In the sitting room on the floor lay Mrs. Lankford's body, with her arms outstretched and her head in a pool of blood. George Lankford, her husband, lay in one corner gasping for breath and by his side lay the revolver.

The Coroner, D. F. E. McKin, made an examination of the bodies and put them in charge of the undertaker. George Lankford lived nearly two hours after the fatal shot. Jealousy was the sole cause of the occurrence, and it was on the wife's side. She came to this city from Parkersburg and six months ago was married to Lankford. In Parkersburg she had led a questionable life. George Lankford was 27 years old and had a reputation as a successful prize-fighter. He was proprietor of a saloon here. His married life had been unpleasant, mainly through the jealousy of his wife, which, it appears, the neighbors fed by reporting his presence at various resorts. Since Saturday morning they had been quarreling continuously. About 10 o'clock this morning Lankford went downtown, and shortly afterward his wife went in search of him. They returned home about noon and the tragedy was the climax to the row in question which then ensued.

The only person in the house besides them was Lloyd Lankford, a brother. Mrs. Nellie Couch, who lives next door, had allowed her 2-year-old child to go into Lankford's house. When she heard the first shot she ran to the house. While running she heard the second shot, and pushing the door open she saw Lankford fall. Her child was kneeling beside the lifeless form of Mrs. Lankford with hands and face covered with blood. There was no letter left to tell the story. The Coroner's inquest will be held tomorrow.

Four months ago today Nicholas Haas, stepfather of Lankford, killed his wife, cutting her throat, and then shot himself. The circumstances were much the same in each case.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Funeral of William Cowan.

William W. A. Cowan, late Captain of engine No. 41 of the Fire Department, was buried yesterday afternoon at Rosehill Cemetery. The funeral services were held at the family residence, No. 781 Henry street, and were of a simple nature. They were conducted by the Firemen's Benevolent Association and the Knights Templar. Marshal Meyer of the Eighth Battalion was in charge of the forty firemen who gathered at the house. The firemen accompanied the remains to Lake and Paulina streets. The pallbearers were selected from the firemen in attendance. Capt. Cowan died at his home last Tuesday night. By his death the Fire Department lost one of its bravest men. He was awarded the Carter Harrison medal for bravery in 1888 for his heroic act in saving a mother and her child from a burning building. He joined the department in 1873, and was made Captain in 1883.

Death of Mrs. May Bogardus Fowler.

Mrs. May Bogardus Fowler, wife of Dr. W. S. Fowler and daughter of Henry A. and Carolyn M. Bogardus, died Saturday morning at No. 2426 Prairie avenue, where she had lived since returning from the South ten days ago. Mrs. Fowler was well known in South Side society, where she had lived since childhood. She had been suffering for a year from a complication of throat and bronchial affections, and had spent the winter in San Antonio, Tex., for the benefit of her health. The funeral services will be held Monday, May 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2426 Prairie avenue, the Rev. Dr. Thomas of the People's Church officiating. The interment will be made at Rosehill.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Purviance.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—Mrs. Elizabeth R. Purviance, 81 years old, widow of Admiral Hugh Purviance, died here this afternoon. She married Capt. Purviance Oct. 23, 1834. Two daughters survive her. One of these, Elizabeth, is the wife of B. Atkins, nephew of Bishop Atkinson of Virginia; and the other, Frances Susan, is the wife of Gen. Adam E. King, late Consul-General to Paris. Mrs. Purviance was wealthy and was noted for her charities. She was a liberal contributor to the support of Presbyterian churches and hospitals.

George M. Tatham.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—George M. Tatham, editor of the Greenville *Advocate*, died at his residence in Greenville this afternoon from brain trouble, superinduced by a fall on the ice last January. He was one of the leading and best known Republican editors in Southern Illinois, and had been for fifteen years Treasurer of the Illinois Press Association.

Funeral of James Murdoch.

CINCINNATI, O., May 21.—The funeral of the actor, James Murdoch, was held here today. About 200 persons attended. The services were simple. Wrapped in an American flag and followed by twenty carriages the body was taken to Spring Grove Cemetery, where the interment was made.

W. W. Nixon.

BOONE, Ia., May 21.—[Special.]—Capt. W. W. Nixon, aged 68, died this morning of heart failure. He was City Clerk of Boone, and had been prominent in politics for many years. He was Collector of Internal Revenue for this District from 1872 to 1876, Mayor of Boone two terms, and held other offices.

Mrs. Eleanor C. Martin.

Mrs. Eleanor C. Martin, Secretary of the World's Fair Spanish club, died suddenly Thursday. The members of the club will meet at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. H. Mayer, No. 3563 Prairie avenue, for the purpose of framing appropriate resolutions.

John H. Hudson.

SANDUSKY, O., May 21.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator John H. Hudson dropped dead today from heart disease at the home of a friend at Sandusky, O. His office was in Chicago for the last two years.

Mrs. Andrew Heron.

GALENA, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. Andrew Heron, 35 years old, wife of the business manager of the Galena *Gazette*, died in this city today.

WON A SHARP RETORT.

DR. SUNDERLAND REPLIES TO AN IMPLIED DEFENSE OF DR. BRIGGS.

He Supplements the Sermon of the Visiting Clergyman, Dr. Merle Smith, with a Brief and Vigorous Denunciation of the Union Professor—Other Sermons That Touched on the Celebrated Case—It Will Probably Come Before the Presbyterian Assembly Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—Most of the pulpits of the Washington churches were filled today by Presbyterian ministers who are attending the General Assembly. Moderator Craig of Chicago occupied the pulpit of the New York Avenue church, where the sessions of the assembly are held. There was a large and a distinguished audience to hear him. In his sermon he drew an illustration or two from St. Francis of Assisi, which seemed to bear on pending controversies. His hearers were impressed with the idea that he was arguing against the Briggs interpretation of the holy scriptures and that some of his declarations were open strictures on the Union professor. A few persons left the church saying they had not come to hear Prof. Briggs denounced. Moderator Craig is said to be a good deal surprised at the storm caused by his sermon.

While the sermon at the New York avenue edifice was interesting its immediate effect was not so marked as the one preached at the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Merle Smith of New York City. This is where the President and Mrs. Cleveland worship. Dr. Merle Smith was Mrs. Cleveland's pastor in New York. It is pretty well known that Dr. Merle Smith is one of the liberals in the assembly and sides with Prof. Briggs. His sermon today was on this line, being in substance a plea for toleration within certain limits.

He spoke at length on the evangelization of the masses, stating that one-half of our population was out of the church, 75 per cent of our young men and two-thirds of the laboring classes not being within its influence. The average Presbyterian church of 155 members, he said, was bringing in only eight additional members a year. The young preacher charmed his hearers by his eloquent plea for union in the church.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland, pastor of the church, immediately at the close of the sermon arose and said:

I am sure we have all enjoyed Dr. Smith's sermon this morning, but there is one important omission. He neglected to state the cause of the dissension and distraction in the Presbyterian church at this time, the reason why the church has failed to accomplish what it ought to. I want here and now to state the cause. That cause is Dr. Briggs. I would not be in that man's shoes today for all the world. Let us sing hymn No. 533.

His remarks were delivered in a deliberate and emphatic manner and in a loud voice. The white-haired ministers in attendance were eager to catch every word. Many of those present went forward and congratulated Dr. Smith on his eloquent effort, but the latter, who keenly felt the rebuke of the aged pastor, could say nothing.

While the pulpit is thus made the vehicle for clearing the overcharged Briggs atmosphere the Judiciary committee of the assembly is groping in fog. It is said tonight that Chairman Baker will have his committee out of the darkness by Tuesday morning. As is well known the make-up of the committee is not friendly to Prof. Briggs. Yet there is said to be a possibility that the extreme partisans who are insisting that now is the time for the General Assembly to purge the church of heresy may be disappointed. It is argued that inasmuch as the case of Prof. Henry Preserved Smith of Lane Seminary will come up from the Ohio Synod next year the General Assembly would do wisely to remit the Briggs case also to the New York Synod and let it come up in the regular course. This is what Prof. Briggs and the Union professors are demanding. On the other hand what may be called the radical conservatives insist that the General Assembly dispose of Briggs now regardless of any technical irregularity in the proceedings. They are not unwilling to admit that this would be a practical forejudgment of Prof. Henry Preserved Smith's case, but they hold that this would be unfairness. If the General Assembly sustains Prof. Briggs this year it will undoubtedly sustain Prof. Smith next year. If it decides against Prof. Briggs now Prof. Smith's case next year will be guided by that precedent. From this it will be seen that there is some ecclesiastical politics, and that the fencing for strategic advantage is not lost sight of in the graver questions involved.

TO CELEBRATE ITS BI-CENTENNIAL.

Record of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at Baltimore, Bought with Tobacco.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—[Special.]—The 200th anniversary of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church in North Sassafras Parish, Cecil County, Md., will be celebrated next Thursday. The old church was originally built of brick brought from England, and the two builders were paid 18,000 pounds of tobacco for their work. The early rectors were also paid in tobacco, their salaries ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of the weed a year. In 1723 the Rev. John Urmstrom, soon after taking charge of the parish, became so intemperate that he could not conduct the services, and the records say that when he was about to prosecute the Church Commissioners for deposing him, for acting without commission from the King, he fell into the fire while intoxicated and was burned to death. The Rev. Henry Lyons Davis, father of Henry Winter Davis, was chosen rector in 1803, and served for one year. The church has been rebuilt several times. The present edifice was dedicated in 1874. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Duncan is the pastor. The bicentennial will be an important event in the Episcopal Church in Maryland.

TO INVESTIGATE CREIGHTON'S DEATH.

State Department Receives a Statement from the Mexican Authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—A Chicago paper recently printed a letter from Mexico stating that Sept. 20, 1892, Charles Creighton, a citizen of the United States engaged as the contractor of a section of the Matamoras railway in the State of Pueblo, had been assaulted, disarmed, arrested, and locked up in the jail of Tlaucualpican by a band of workingmen, and that next day Creighton was found dead in the jail, and that it was believed the jailer had murdered him. The Mexican Legation at Washington is in receipt of an official report from the Department of Foreign Affairs of the United Mexican States, from which it appears that Creighton was arrested and put in jail because he was drunk and caused a disturbance in the Tlacomulco camp by attacking with a revolver the workingmen of the railway, who disarmed and locked him up; that Sept. 21 Creighton was found dead; and that from the autopsy made by an expert it appeared that his death resulted from congestion of the brain; that the friends of Creighton, not being satisfied and insisting on a new inquiry, the disinterment of the corpse has been ordered, and a new autopsy will follow, so that if it is not proved that death resulted from natural causes those who may be responsible for the same shall be duly tried and punished.

GAVE HER STRYCHNINE BY MISTAKE.

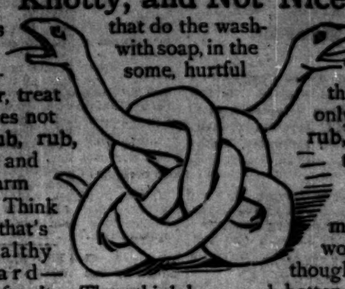
Robert Bennett Causes His Wife's Death at Rock Island, Ill.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. Robert Bennett of this city died this morning from a strychnine powder given her by mistake by her husband. She awoke about midnight and was seized with cramps, from which she had been suffering for several days, and her husband went to a desk where he kept the powders she was accustomed to take. He took the wrong one, and did not discover the error until too late. The woman died in terrible agony shortly after a physician's arrival. The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of death from poison administered by her husband by mistake. The State's-Attorney was present at the inquest and conducted a part of the examination. Mrs. Bennett was 43 years of age and leaves a large family. Mr. Bennett was formerly Master Workman of the Knights of Labor of the State, and is now conspicuous in the councils of the A. P. A. of Illinois.

Crushed to Death by the Machinery.

KOKOMO, Ind., May 21.—[Special.]—Charles Toney, aged 17, an employé at the strawboard works, while in the pit last night feeding the cylinders was caught and drawn between the rollers. He was crushed to a pulp.

Knotty, and Not Nice



—the hands that do the washing and cleaning with soap, in the old-fashioned, tiresome, hurtful way. Treat them better, treat them to Pearline. It saves not only the hands, but the rub, rub, rub, that tells on the arms and the back, and all the harm that comes of the wear from it. Think made by a and tear that's woman with a strong, healthy though she's "tired washboard—to death" after it. Then think how much better, and cheaper, and easier it is to use Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 397 JAMES PYLE, New York.

LOSS AT THE SAGINAW FIRE $900,000.

Insurance Will Amount to About $600,000—Some of the Scenes.

SAGINAW, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—The fire yesterday burned a district a mile in length and four and five blocks in width. People were frenzied in their desire to remove household effects. Drays, delivery, wood, ice, and coal wagons, buggies, handcarts, cabs, and everything in the shape of a vehicle was pressed into the service. All the hacks in the city were pressed into the service to remove invalids, old people, ladies and children to places of safety. The body of the man supposed to be John Clark, who perished, was identified this morning as Robert Turner, aged 89 years. Clark is still unaccounted for. The majority of the losses are sustained by people who are in comfortable circumstances. A plan was formulated tonight for the care of all the needy ones, and no appeal will be made for outside aid.

A close estimate places the number of buildings destroyed at 275, and the total loss sustained $900,000. The total insurance will aggregate about $600,000. A partial list is as follows:

E. Germain, loss $325,000, insurance $31,000; J. F. Winkler, loss $20,000, insurance $8,200; L. L. Holden, loss $17,000, insurance $5,000; Thomas Steele, loss $20,000, no insurance; F. H. Ketchum, loss $30,000, insurance $10,500; H. Fresser, loss $13,000, partially insured; H. Passoll, loss $7,000, partially insured; Peter McArthur, loss $12,000, fully insured; S. Gosline, loss $5,000, insured; George B. Brooks, loss $6,000, insured; John Otto, Jr., E. E. Ayres, G. A. Mitchell, D. P. Skinner, Horace Johnson, Charles Holland, Frank Plumb, D. A. Swinton, K. Blakely, Nicholas Schmeiser, W. G. Dalke, H. N. Doty, W. T. Cooper, A. P. Cooper, A

THREE MEN WOUNDED.

TWO ITALIANS FATALLY SHOT AND ANOTHER IN DANGER.

John Gerlong Thinks He Is Cheated in a Game of Chance and Empties His Revolver at the Other Players—Tries to Kill Himself, but Is Arrested—Francisco Tasso, a Venetian Exhibiter, Found Dead in His Room with the Gas Turned On—Local News.

In a row over a game of "fingers" in Tony Costlucci's saloon at No. 203 West Taylor street last night John Gerlong fatally shot Tony Costlucci and John Laccova and seriously wounded Joseph Spangola. All of the men are Italians.

A dozen or more Italians were in the saloon at the time of the shooting, some of whom were playing pool while the above named were interested in a Greek game called "fingers," which is similar to matching pennies. Gerlong accused Laccova of cheating and they were only prevented from coming to blows by the interference of the proprietor, Tony Costlucci. They played on for a few minutes, when Gerlong, thinking that he had caught Laccova cheating again, drew a revolver of ancient pattern and began shooting. Laccova fell first with a bullet just over his heart. Five more shots were fired and Costlucci and Spangola fell to the floor, the first fatally shot and the latter seriously and perhaps fatally wounded. Gerlong then placed the revolver to his head and attempted to end his own life, but the revolver was empty.

The instant the shooting began the other Italians in the room made a wild stampede for the door and ran down Taylor street shrieking with terror. Officers Kelly and Sullivan of the Maxwell Street Station were in the vicinity and, gathering up some of the fleeing Italians, they made them go back to the scene of the shooting. Gerlong was just emerging from the door with the weapon still in his hand when he was put under arrest.

Inside the dimly-lighted saloon were found lying his three victims.

A patrol wagon was called and Costlucci and Laccova were taken to the County Hospital. The examining physician found that Costlucci was shot in the left lung and that a bullet had lodged just above Laccova's heart. He said that both wounds would prove fatal. Upon hearing this Lieut. Hartnett went to the hospital and took their ante-mortem statements.

Joseph Spangola was carried up-stairs over the saloon where he lives, and Dr. S. Schwalbe was called to attend him. It was found that Spangola was shot through the neck, the ball entering in the back. The doctor stated that the wound was serious and might prove fatal.

Gerlong, the man who did the shooting, was taken to the Maxwell Street Station and charged with assault with intent to commit murder. The police are looking for the witnesses to the shooting, and more arrests will probably follow.

All the men engaged in the shooting live above No. 203 West Taylor street and are married.

HE LEFT THE GAS TURNED ON.

Francisco Tasso, a World's Fair Exhibiter, Found Dead in His Room.

Yesterday morning Francisco Tasso, an exhibiter at the World's Fair, was found dead in bed at his boarding-house, No. 6312 Champlain avenue. With several friends he spent the previous evening at the theater and returned to his boarding-house at 12 o'clock. He said he would like to be called at 7 o'clock the next morning. At 7:30 the landlord rapped at the door of the room. Receiving no answer he stood on a chair, and, looking through the transom, saw Mr. Tasso lying upon the bed apparently asleep. After trying to arouse him again with no avail a window was pried open, when Tasso was found dead with the gas turned on. The Woodlawn police were notified and removed the body to Rolston's morgue. Mr. Tasso was an expert woodcarver, and considered one of the best in that line in Italy. He came here five weeks ago from Venice with his exhibit, which consists of life-sized figures. He had secured space in the Manufactures Building and was superintending the work himself. He was about 55 years old, and leaves a widow and five children in Venice.

Mr. Marchetto, the proprietor of the boarding-house, said yesterday that it was purely an accident, and no thoughts of suicide were entertained, as Mr. Tasso had been in the best of spirits during his stay in the city.

LITTLE GIRL IS TERRIBLY BURNED.

Six-Year-Old Johanna Gurler's Clothing Takes Fire with Probably Fatal Results.

Johanna Gurler, the 6-year-old daughter of Mrs. Emma Gurler, No. 374 West Lake street, was frightfully burned about the face and body at 3 p. m. yesterday. She was visiting with her mother at No. 13 Fulton street. While seated in front of the house she suddenly discovered that her dress was on fire. Her screams brought her mother and several other people from the house, but when they arrived the child's clothing was all ablaze. Officer D. Starr of the Desplaines Street Station caught a heavy shawl from one of the women, wrapped it around the girl, and soon had the fire extinguished. The child sustained some terrible burns about her body and head. Her hair was burned entirely off, while her hands were blistered and blackened. Just how her clothes caught fire is not known, but it is supposed that she sat on a lighted cigar, as one still smoldering was found on the steps where she had seated herself. A physician was summoned, and after dressing the wounds he order the child removed to the County Hospital. It is thought that she cannot survive her injuries.

HER DEAD CHILD IN HER LAP.

Pitiful Strait of a Young Wife from Germany Seeking Her Husband.

When Immigrant Agent Erickson boarded the Baltimore and Ohio train which rolled into the Grand Central Depot at 5 o'clock yesterday morning he found a young woman about 19 years old sitting alone in the rear end of a car, holding in her arms a dead infant about 6 months old. She was crying bitterly and for a long time nothing could be learned of her. The car was filled with railroad officials, who questioned the woman but failed to receive any answer. A patrol-wagon was called and an interpreter procured. The unfortunate woman said her name was Lena Richards and that she was on her way from Germany with her only child to find her husband, who lives in Bloomington, Ill. The child had been sick a little over a day and had died half an hour before the train arrived in the depot. The woman was penniless and apparently half starved. The trainmen took up a collection. The body of the child was taken to Sigmund's morgue. A telegram was sent to Richards. The agent, after waiting until 2 o'clock to receive an answer from her husband, put hear aboard a train for Bloomington.

WILL BE SETTLED WITHIN TWO DAYS.

Northwestern Telegraphers to Submit Their Grievances to the Company.

The question of a strike of Northwestern operators will be settled within the next two days. For some weeks trouble has been brewing. A number of operators, it is said, have been summarily dismissed and each one reports, it is claimed, that he had been asked to withdraw from the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and upon refusing dismissal had followed within a few days. Other operators reported to the committee of the order that they had been approached by subordinates of officials of the road and requested to withdraw from the organization, which request was coupled with an implied threat of discharge.

The Executive committee, consisting of ten members, was called to meet in Chicago. Many of them were in attendance at the Toronto convention and hurried to this city, where Friday evening a meeting was held. Chief D. G. Ramsey, who left Toronto and the international convention early Saturday morning, arrived in Chicago the same night. He was closeted with the committee yesterday morning. Ex-Grand Chief E. D. Thurston of Vinton, Ia., was also invited to advise in the matter. Today the committee from operators of the road will wait upon the Northwestern management. Chief Ramsey was seen yesterday. He said: "I understand that the Chicago and Northwestern has discharged a number of operators because they were connected with our order, but I hope all will be adjusted without any trouble. I am acquainted with Mr. Whitman, the general manager, and I know him to be an able and conscientious man. I do not believe he would discriminate against members of our order. I think when the committee reaches him the whole affair will be adjusted without a resort to extreme measures."

Chief Ramsey was unanimously reëlected at the convention in Toronto last week. He said the newspaper story of his having squandered $80,000 of the order's money in fruitless strikes proved a boomerang and his policy was enthusiastically approved.

"The Order of Railway Telegraphers," said Mr. Ramsey, "is in better condition than any other labor organization in the country. We have no division among us, have 25,000 members, and more money in our treasury than any other order, despite the heavy drain upon us on account of the Rock Island strike."

Fire Near Tattersall's.

During last night's promenade concert at Tattersall's by the band of the military tournament a fire broke out in an adjacent building. The flames glowed through the window panes and startled the audience. It was then that the advantages of a perfect discipline were made apparent. Manager Leslie and his staff quieted the audience and kept the band playing, while the military staff at once took charge of the camp. The trumpeter sounded "stand to your horses," which brought every man to his post, though they were enjoying an evening's rest, and in three minutes after the order was given every horse was led into the arena, and to the amusement of the public the little drummer boy was seen leading a horse. This had its natural effect, and in a few minutes the arena was filled with people who were lovers of good horseflesh, and who were attracted by the English horses. The two blowers used for heating and ventilation kept the building clear of smoke and the concert was concluded as laid down in the program.

A Horse Falls Into a Hole.

West Side street car traffic was stopped for an hour yesterday afternoon owing to an accident which happened to one of the car horses. The animal was attached to a West Madison street grip car endeavoring to pull it around the curve at Washington and Jefferson streets. A deep excavation had been dug along the track by employés of the company. When the horse neared this hole, which is over eight feet deep, it slipped and fell into the place. A number of men who were working about the power-house hastily ran to the place. They secured long ropes and fastened them around the horse. They tugged and pulled for nearly an hour before they succeeded in extricating the animal from the hole.

Assaulted and Robbed.

Patrick Kerrigan, a grocer at No. 1183 West Harrison street, was brutally ssaulted and robbed by two men at 12 o'clock Saturday night. He went into his barn, which is in the rear of his store, to attend to his horses. He noticed two men following him but did not pay any attention to them. When he was inside the barn both men rushed upon him. One of them dealt him a blow on the head which felled him to the floor. They then kicked and beat him almost into insensibility. After having completed their attack they went through his pockets and took his gold watch and chain and $50 in money. He immediately reported the matter to the West Lake Street Station, but was only able to give a meager description of his assailants. He said that he was so surprised that he was powerless to offer any resistance.

Want a Market Established.

A number of property-owners in the Fifteenth Ward held a meeting at Rezek's Hall yesterday to take action on the petition recently presented to the City Council in relation to the establishment of a new West Side market at Armitage and California avenues. The site proposed is that recently occupied by the Garden City Fire Works. The following committee was appointed to confer with the Council committee to urge the approval of the petition: John Anleck, J. Elliot, Fred Kersten, Lars Christiansen, C. Larsen, William Weber, Pete Vornloen, and Frank Zimmerman Jr. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday evening at the same place.

Joseph Martinek Commits Suicide.

Joseph Martinek committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the head at his home, No. 560 West Twentieth street. He returned to his home at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning and immediately went to his room. He had been there about twenty minutes when the occupants of the house were awakened by hearing the report of a revolver. When they reached the man a moment later they found him lying on the floor dead. He had been despondent owing to his inability to secure employment. He was 22 years old and a laborer.

Does Protection Conflict?

The Chicago Question club yesterday discussed the question: "Does Not Protectionism Conflict with Social Progress and the Laws of Trade?" Prof. Leo Miller delivered an address, followed by Lawrence Grunland, the author of "Coöperative Commonwealth." Next Sunday Dr. N. W. Tracy, the temperance lecturer, will address the club on the subject: "What Relation to the Liquor Traffic Should Our Government Sustain?"

Killed at the Crossing.

Daniel O'Brien, a teamster for Robert Law, the coal merchant, was killed at the Loomis street crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad Saturday evening. He drove on the track and as a train approached the gate was lowered in such fashion as to hold the wagon on the track. O'Brien's neck was broken and the gate carried away by the train. O'Brien was 55 years old and leaves a widow and five children.

Items.

Jerry McCarthy was arrested by officers of the Larrabee Street Station yesterday, charged with burglary. Last Monday the residence of Frederick Bernhardt, No. 26 Grace street, was entered and $65 and three checks for $50 each were stolen. McCarthy was seen lounging about the place and suspicion fell upon him.

The concerts advertised to be given at Lincoln Park Beach yesterday did not come off, as the Russian band and the management had trouble between themselves at the last moment. Money was refunded to the many persons who came to the park by the new boat line and by cars. No one was more disappointed than Proprietor Thielmann.

What Might Be Done.

What might be done if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite,
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another.

Oppression's heart might be imbued
With kindling drops of loving kindness,
And knowledge pour,
From shore to shore,
Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrongs;
All vice and crime might die together;
And wine and corn,
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect,
In self respect,
And share the teeming world tomorrow.

What might be done? This might be done:
And more than this, my suffering brother—
More than the tongue
E'er said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

—*Charles Mackay.*

A Gathering of Deaf People.

A large number of those troubled with deafness called at No. 605 Ashland Block Saturday to meet H. A. Wales, the inventor of the Sound Discs. The use of this device has already decreased the percentage of deafness in our city, and many more will no doubt call to see this marvelous invention while Mr. Wales is in the city.

Where to Get Them.

Official guides to the World's Fair are for sale at McClurg's, Brentano's, Siegel & Cooper's, the Fair, Macdonald's, Revell's, Postoffice news depot, Curry's, and by all first-class news dealers. Paper, 25 cents; cloth and gold, $1.

Official Guides to the World's Fair.

Handbook edition, 25 cents; souvenir edition, $1. The only authorized guides. Sent postage prepaid to any part of the world on receipt of price. Address Columbian Guide company, Administration Building, World's Fair, Chicago.

They Never Fail to Cure Sick Headache.

Carter's Little Liver Pills; often the first dose.

Always Use Platt's Chlorides

For household disinfection. You will like it.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying, "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r-s." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner.

Jenkins Bros.' valves and Jenkins' standard packing. 31 and 33 North Canal street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To shorten the period of convalescence and to restore the original state of health are the wonderful effects of Bugeaud's Wine. To be had of the principal druggists.

GIVES HIS REASONS.

SUNDAY FAIR OPENING THE REV. D. R. BREED'S EVENING THEME.

The Exposition a National Property and Under Public Control, Hence the Offense of Sabbath Breaking Reflects Upon the Whole People—Dwight L. Moody Addresses a Large Gathering in the Haymarket Theater—Many Ministers Talk of Sunday Closing.

The Rev. D. R. Breed preached last night on Sunday opening of the Fair at the Church of the Covenant, Belden avenue and Halsted street. He said:

It is imperatively necessary, according to the scriptures, that the Sabbath be preserved inviolate in order to the promotion of religion. Cessation from work is required, not in order to rest the body, but in order to refresh the soul. Without Sunday the public worship of God cannot be suitably observed; instruction cannot be properly given in spiritual matters; holy meditation cannot be sufficiently pursued and God will be forgotten. History plainly teaches that such is the case. Christian people generally will therefore insist that Sunday must not be neglected for any reason whatsoever that does not appear in the statement of the statute or in its scriptural interpretations and illustrations. The exigencies of the times, special circumstances and the like, do not alter the law. We cannot set it aside for any reason that does not appear as we proceed. Instead of there being special reasons why the World's Fair should open on Sunday, there are special reasons why it should close. It is national, and sins committed by governmental sanction are much the most damaging and demoralizing. It is public in the broadest sense, and an offense against divine law will be given the widest publicity and invite the most general imitation. It is given by nominal Christian people before the varied races and religions of the whole world. If we make light of one of our own fundamental moral laws we cheapen and degrade the whole Christian system in the eyes of all mankind.

The Reason for Opening.

The chief argument for opening now offered is to quote the directory, "the welfare of the public, especially of the wageworkers," and to quote Dr. Barrows, "a noble educational institution must be shut up to thousands of people while the bad places profit by it." This is the argument of expediency already referred to. We answer, This is a serious reflection on the character o our own people as well as of those strangers who come to our city to visit the Fair. Our citizens are the same they were before the Fair, and the Fair has not been constructed as a counter-attraction to the saloons and brothels. Our visitors are not the sort that patronize such places. But even if the Sunday Fair would keep many out of the evil places, that would be no argument for opening it. Two wrongs never yet made a right. It is a false principle to do evil that good may come, to commit a lesser sin in order to save a greater—it is the way of all iniquity, and the absolute inversion of truth. It is the duty of all citizens and visitors to "keep the Sabbath holy." If they do not do so we are in no way made responsible by closing the Fair. If we open it we only induce them to do another wrong, which will be much less to their "welfare." The harm thus done will be lasting. Disregard for the Sabbath and all holy things will be directly inculcated, and thus the saloons and brothels will reap all the bigger harvest by and by. If the Fair be opened entire a grave question will be forced on the Christian community.

Would Not Visit the Fair.

I would not seek to bind the conscience of anyone else, but for myself I should not attend the Fair at all, even on week days. I am asked why? It is said, why then would you ride on a railroad that does business Sunday? Must you not, to be consistent, withdraw all patronage from every institution doing business on the Lord's day? No. The cases are not comparable. For two plain and important reasons the Exposition is a class by itself. First, it is national. A railroad is a private corporation. I have no share in its administration; it is not mine in any sense; I cannot make myself responsible for its sins unless I take advantage of them. The Fair is in a large sense public. As a citizen of the Nation I have, if not a large share, a very important one in its administration. Second, the issue has been made, and to it the entire body of citizens have been parties. Their voice has been heard, their petitions considered, their arguments weighed, and their very votes counted. Such is not the case with the railroads. Congress has heard us and ordered it closed. If it be now opened on some pretext there is but one thing to do, to "shake off the dust of our feet" and leave it. There are some things we can afford to lose. We can afford to lose the pleasure of attendance at the Fair, but we cannot afford to lose our holy day, nor the approval of our consiences and of our God.

MANY HEAR EVANGELIST MOODY.

Haymarket Theater Filled by the Exhorter—Meetings Announced.

The D. L. Moody services at the Haymarket Theater yesterday morning attracted a large congregation, which consisted entirely of church people, and there did not appear to be among them even a sprinkling of the poor or depraved classes. A large chorus choir, with a cabinet organ and piano, was improvised for the occasion and was invisible until the curtain rose, when Mr. Moody and Mr. Towner walked in. Near Mr. Moody sat Charles Alexander William Dodge of New York, Thomas Bainbridge of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gen. Torrence, and Marshall Field, and any number of local religious characters.

There was the usual agreeable song service, during which there was singing by the congregation, by the first balcony, by the second balcony, by the choir, by the Oberlin quartet, and by soloists. Mr. Towner sang "Throw Out the Life-Line" and "When the Mists Have Rolled Away," and Mrs. Pierson sang "The Eye of Faith."

Mr. Moody preached a sermon which many of his congregation had heard before from the words:

For Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and an holy, and observed him; and when he heard him he did many things and heard him gladly.—Mark vi., 20.

The discourse was based on the inference drawn from the text that Herod was a frequent attendant on the preaching of John the Baptist and finally had a personal interview with him concerning his soul's salvation and with a view to being baptized.

Mr. Moody eulogized John as the greatest preacher that ever lived. Almost anybody, he said, could fill a fine theater with a congregation by the help of a good choir and plenty of newspaper notices, but John, although he was neither a Bishop nor a D. D., and had no education, and no advertisement but his preaching, attracted all Judea to an out-of-the-way place to hear him preach. What was more he seemed to have taken the same text every time he preached, and that was: "Repent, for the Kingdom of God is at hand." Still, his fame spread far and wide, and at last Herod himself had to ride down in his chariot to hear the great preacher.

On his first visit Herod was displeased, because John spoke of the coming King of Israel and threatened that he would have the preacher's head for what he considered a treasonable utterance. But when, on subsequent visits, he heard John's advice to the soldiers and taxgatherers he began to like him, and when John called the Pharisees a generation of vipers Herod was tickled to death. He went away and said that John was the greatest preacher he ever heard in his life. He even left off swearing, drinking, and gambling, and determined to be baptized himself.

Many people, Mr. Moody said, were pleased to hear the preacher denounce everybody except themselves. But when Herod answered that he was going to have a talk with John the friends of John warned him that he must not be too frank with Herod, as he would lose his head. That did not intimidate John, however, and as soon as Herod approached him on the subject of religion John plumped right at him the information that it was not lawful for him to have his brother Philip's wife. That settled it, and it was not long before Herodias asked and received John's head on a charger.

The lesson drawn from this was that a man stood no show for salvation until he had broken with sin.

Mr. Moody announned that he would preach in the same place next Sunday morning and that services would be held there every Sunday during the summer if it was desired. He announced also that he was conducting a rescue mission at No. 191 West Madison street, at which there would be a gospel meeting every night at 8 o'clock.

CONTRACT CANNOT BE BROKEN.

The Rev. E. C. Arnold Protests Against Sunday Opening of the Fair.

The Rev. E. C. Arnold delivered a strong protest against the opening of the World's Fair Sundays at the Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning. He chose as his text the words: "The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath"—words which, he remarked, were frequently quoted and wrested to their own destruction by men whose only use of the scriptures is to resist the gospel or embellish a speech. Referring to the argument that the Exposition should be opened Sundays for the benefit of workingmen Mr. Arnold said:

If the Sabbath was made for man, then it was made for all men, and especially for all workingmen. The Sabbath belongs to the workingman by right of divine bestowment, and when you compel him to labor seven days in the week you are robbing him of that which God considered necessary for his well-being. The action of the directors has manifested a determination to evade the law and to escape contract obligations. The acceptance of the appropriation involved the plain obligation to close the gates. The return of the money received does not release from the contract without the consent of the other party to its annulment.

The repayment of the face value of the souvenir coins would not be, as the advocates of Sunday opening contend, the relinquishment of the conditional appropriation voted by Congress. The souvenir coins contained an enhanced value by virtue of their limited number and the special and peculiar use to be made of them. Having profited to the extent of nearly $4,000,000 by this enhanced value the directors now propose to give back half the loaf and declare the bargain off.

The same condition as to Sunday closing accompanied other government appropriations. How is it that these honorable men dare in their corporate capacity to propose a dishonest action which would bring the contempt of the commercial world upon any one of them if done on his individual responsibility for his personal benefit?

The workingmen at such a time ought to repudiate the plea that such an act of fraud and rebellion should be perpetrated in their name.

The proposition to cancel the contract is a threefold fraud—against God, against the government, and against the workingman. It proposes to rob God of the honor due to him by displaying the work of men's hands for the admiration of men within that portion of time which God has reserved for his own worship. It would rob the government by canceling a contract without its consent; and it would rob the workingman by charging him full price for an incomplete Exposition. If the World's Fair be opened on Sunday, many if not all of the State exhibits will be closed. All British exhibits will undoubtedly be closed, and it is not at all improbable that many private exhibitors will insist on covering their exhibits or withdrawing them entirely. The machinery is to be stopped as far as practicable. If therefore a workingman should attend every Sunday, and Sundays only, he will find that while he pays full price for admission he is permitted to see only a portion of the Fair.

There is another phase of the argument still more insulting to the workingman. It is the argument that if not admitted to the Fair he will therefore be driven to the saloons, the gambling dens, and the brothels that are open Sundays.

MAY AFFECT NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

The Rev. A. C. Wakeman Talks of Sunday Opening as a Calamity.

At the Sheffield Avenue Methodist Church, corner Sheffield avenue and George street, yesterday morning the pastor, the Rev. A. C. Wakeman, discussed the question of Sunday opening of the Fair. It was in the form of a query, entitled: "Shall We Surrender Our Integrity to Greed?" The text was:

When I saw among the spoils a goodly Babylonish garment and two hundred shekels of silver and a wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them and took them.—Joshua vii., 21.

In substance his remarks were as follows:

Among aggregations of individuals there are always those whose conception of moral law and its responsibility is exceedingly faulty and who do not stop to consider the fatal effects of its violation. Such a one was Achan. His nature, like some of today, was honeycombed by selfishness.

Some, even all of us, may be unable to understand why the sin of Achan should stand in the way of national prosperity; but so it was, and is it not reasonable to infer that an open violation of a law of God, and at the same time a statutory enactment, may not stand in the path of national prosperity today? So it must be unless the conditions of national greatness have materially altered since that time. I think in recent years there has not been a time when such widespread interest has been awakened and such general discussion of this subject of Sabbath observance. From the birth of the republic the prevailing thought has been that the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, should be observed in such a way as to distinguish it from all other days of the week.

It must be admitted that there are many of our citizens who have been reared under a different system, whose views do not harmonize with us in this particular, and whose practice is not in harmony with the legislation of the land on this important subject. It is true also that many of the most intelligent and law-abiding people of our country believe that the great prosperity which we as a Nation enjoy is attributable in large measure to the recognition of this law, and also believe that a departure from this observance will lead ultimately to national overthrow and ruin.

It seems only natural, therefore, that at this time when the nations of the world are invited to visit us, bringing with them the best results of their toil of hand and brain, we should be especially desirous that those things which distinguish us as a people from other nations should be emphasized. And in harmony with this sentiment Congress, in giving a national character to the Exposition, listened to the united Christian sentiment of the land and stipulated that for this recognition and the appropriation of $2,500,000 the gates of the Fair should be closed on the first day of the week.

Not long after the grant had been made it was rumored that there was to be an effort made to have the "Sunday closing clause" repealed; which developed into the most persistent effort of the local directory and its friends. It seemed that no influence was left unused, and their zeal and persistence—worthy of a better cause—caused the friends of Sunday closing much anxiety lest they should succeed. This they failed to do, and the matter was supposed to be settled. But the enemies of law and order were not content and (let me be charitable with the directory, for there are men upon that board for whom I have entertained a very high regard) brought such influence to bear upon it that at this time it seems determined, even in disregard of the best Christian sentiment of the land, and in the face of national and state legislation in the case, to open the gates to the public.

Many Christians believe if the Fair is open on Sunday it will be their duty to refrain from patronizing it on any day. They are not actuated by prejudice but by honest conviction if they thus boycott the Fair. Thousands of Eastern people are awaiting the decision, and if it is to open the gates on Sunday they will stay away. The great demand to open appears to be only local, Chicago chiefly. Those people will find some way and day to go, but if it is opened for them at their demand the Fair will surely lose two dollars to one, as the good people from abroad will then stay away.

Better that $15,000,000 be sunk in Lake Michigan, and that the Fair be a total failure, than that the banner of national purity at our masthead be lowered or trailed in the dust. Let the discussion go on until people of other nations will see that the point is so vital it will never be surrendered without a struggle.

IS THE LIGHT OF A NEW ERA.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant Talks to a Large Audience at Unity Church.

Unity Church had not a vacant pew yesterday morning when Mrs. Ormiston Chant preached from the text:

Arise, child; the light of the Lord is upon you.

Mrs. Chant has a mannerism that is peculiarly winning. Her discourse, while not, perhaps, clinging close to the text chosen, was at all times interesting and filled with earnestness. She said in part:

Every human pulse-beat is a prayer to God, which he hears and answers. Whatever his race or condition every human has a heart, and even the unvoiced prayers that arise from it all unbidden are heard and answered. It is only in a congress of nations such as we have now gathered in this city that the scope of Christian needs or endeavor presents an object lesson to the humanitarian and a plea for that growing spirit of universal brotherhood among men. God comes to meet us in every way, whether as individuals or as nations we seek the paths limned in his light. It is only through the human that the divine can be reached, and humanity is but just awakening to its own possibilities. The congresses here assembled are the light bearers. The light is upon them and to them has been intrusted the bearing of that light to the most shadowed parts of earth. The first congress of mankind was a thing of blood. Chiefs met to band themselves together for the purpose of plundering and killing neighboring chiefs with more systematic ease and regularity. Our congresses today have passed from the realms of matter to those of mind, and that greatest of all powers known—coöperation—is scattering the seeds of human sympathy through fields that before were unfurrowed and unknown. When the harvest has been gleaned perhaps in some Asiatic or Siberian wilderness will be held a congress of nations in a city of white domes and façades beside which the present would seem but small and mean. The realization of such a dream would prove stranger than the reality which exists.

That miracle of matter which Columbus' miracle of faith made possible was stranger as a dream, had it even then been imagined, than the holding of a congress of nations in the wilds of Siberia. Already people who have sat in darkness for untold centuries have been touched with the light of our common humanity. What poems, what sculpture, far outrivaling any that Greece gave in its palmiest days, will be born when the present is but a memory! Coöperation and the touch of human sympathy are to be the causes of good deeds that are now only conjectured.

WHY THE TWO MUST AGREE.

Sermon of the Rev. Herbert Brooke on the Christian Life.

At the Chicago Avenue (Moody's) Church the spirit which animates this church was illustrated by the preachers who occupied the pulpit yesterday. In the morning the Rev. Herbert Brooke of the Church of England conducted the service in the evening, the Rev. Charles Inwood (a Wesleyan) of Ireland preached, while the afternoon praise service was presided over by the Rev. George H. C. Magregor of the Free Church of Scotland. The Rev. Mr. Brooke chose as text: "Can two walk together except they be agreed?" saying:

The two here are God and the soul of man, and as in every walk of two persons it demands agreement as to the start, the goal, and the way. The start for Israel of old was from the blood-sprinkled houses of Egypt, and for the soul today from the place where it trusts in the blood of Christ for cleansing. The goal is the glory of God. Those who mean to walk with God must take his starting place and the goal, and take it at once. Some people make God's starting place their goal and only get onto the bottom step of heaven. But what does God want? He wants us to walk with himself, and that means dropping the things he does not approve.

Mr. Brooke announced that this topic of the Christian's walk with God would be further developed during the conference, especially at the evening meetings. Mr. Sankey sang at all the services.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF YOUNG MEN.

M. M. Mangasarian Lectures on the Temptations and Duties of Youth.

M. M. Mangasarian delivered a lecture at the Grand Opera-House yesterday to young men. He said:

The young men of today enjoy great opportunities and liberties. If a young man wants to have "a good time" and is bent on pleasure there are theaters, concert halls, club houses, parties, dances, and games to satisfy his desire. If he seeks education there are the best equipped schools, colleges, universities, public libraries, the daily press, books, and literary societies to assist him in the realization of his wish. If he wants to develop morally and become an example of integrity, purity, and courage, an organizer of benevolent and reformatory institutions, guilds, and charities, he will find himself at once in the midst of the very influences which will coöperate with him; he will find a ready field to work in and the instruments to work with. Neither he who seeks the good nor he who seeks the bad can truly say that he lacks the agencies for the accomplishment of his purpose.

Nothing in the world possess so much weight and force as character. Everything yields to character. The Parthenon has crumbled and fallen to pieces; Socrates has not. The index of character is the distance one has traveled in virtue. When a man is born near the top he does not have to travel far to reach the summit, but born low in the scale he has a great way to ascend before he can gain the top. Should such a man, therefore, by dint of will, by constancy of purpose, lift himself out of the pit and mire and wrench himself from the sordid surroundings to which he is tied he shall achieve a greater triumph than the other who was born in the vestibule of the temple.

There are many temptations and dangers to which young men are especially exposed. There is a struggle going on in every young man more pathetic and tragic than the greatest battle that was ever fought. On one side is the reflective, reasoning will; pitched against it are the instinctive appetites. In youth the appetites are strong and sharp, pleasure tastes sweet, the blood flows ruddy and warm in the veins, the nerves are irritable, the memory is retentive, and the spirit restless and impatient. The desire to try everything, to know everything, to see everything, to taste everything, to possess everything is terribly strong. Later in life the animal appetites give place to what has been called the passions of calculation—love of praise, vanity; love of power, ambition; love of money, covetousness. The period of calculation is even more critical. Theodore Parker says that bears and frogs hibernate a part of every year; they lie still; they are not dead, they sleep. This illustrates the moral condition of many young men; they undergo a voluntary hibernation. Like the frogs which lie buried in the mud, or the bears "denned up" in winter, these walk out, buy and sell, toil and think, with their conscience and soul winter-quartered. They are warm at only one point; the rest of the body is cold. It happens quite frequently that when they come to awaken the higher faculties they find them dead. But more money does not necessarily bring more time for better things or more manhood. "When I have made $50,000 I will devote myself to the cultivation of my mind." You will not. When you have made the money to live in a better house and to wear better clothes and cultivate the mind you may have very little manhood left to clothe or to house or to cultivate.

Selfishness is ugly in the old, but uglier in young men. How much of your time and your money have you set aside during the last year for purposes of charity and education? Observe how this selfishness of young men affects one of our fundamental institutions—the institution of marriage. Celibacy dries the heart and narrows the interests, and born of selfishness it breeds selfishness. It is true that a certain percentage of men and women marriage is impossible, to others undesirable. There are others, again, who remain single from a noble motive, to take care of dependent relations, to devote their whole life to some noble cause. But to the masses marriage is both desirable and possible, and when neglected it is for reasons which cannot be justified. A large number of young men remain single because they are fond of ease and independence. They chafe under obligations of any sort. They dread to take upon themselves any vows, or to enter into any relations which involve self-sacrifice and which shall be binding upon their conscience. They want freedom, and marriage brings cares, anxieties, burdens. Men of this description shirk their duties, but demand and insist upon their rights. They do nothing to enrich, to ennoble, to perpetuate humanity.

I believe in early marriage. Of course I do not mean child marriage. I find the conviction growing upon me that with the institution of marriage falling into disuse, morality, religion, humanity must suffer. I cannot think of a greater safeguard of virtue in a young man than the thought that he has assumed sacred obligations; that he has become responsible by giving his heart and love to a woman. There is nothing more helpful to him in the hours of toil, amid the temptations and dangers of business, than the thought that some one loves him, some one is devoted to him, some one is waiting for his return home. The great sickness of the soul is cold. In order to keep warm we must have comradeship of heart; we must keep in constant, continuous activity—we must be in love.

SALVATION ARMY GATHERING.

Mrs. Ballington Booth Is Not Present—Many Testimonies Given.

Mrs. Ballington Booth was unable to be present and address the Salvation Army meeting at Central Music Hall yesterday afternoon. About 300 people attended the meeting, and testimonies were given by men and women from all over the country. The meeting grew so excited that two and three persons were on their feet at the same time to give testimonies.

Capt. Bowen of California contributed some novel music on what he called a "mandola." Father Bown, the first convert made by the Salvation Army in Chicago, related his experience in being rescued from a drunkard's grave. Adjutant Vickers, Mrs. Ballington Booth's private secretary, told the story of her conversion. Mrs. Brigadier Fielding made an address. Next Sunday afternoon Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth will address the meeting at Central Music Hall. Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock a public reception will be given for Commander and Mrs. Booth at the West Side Barracks, No. 558 West Madison street. Five hundred members of the army will engage in the outdoor demonstration before the reception begins. Commander and Mrs. Booth will make addresses at meetings to be held at Central Music Hall Thursday and Friday evenings. The Friday evening meeting will be what is known in Salvation Army parlance as "Three Hours at the Cross."

The Summer Tours

Of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," are unrivaled in their variety, picturesqueness, and comfort, embracing the best routes to Petoskey, Mackinac Island, and Michigan Resorts, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, and the St. Lawrence River, the Adirondacks, Green and White Mountains, Canadian Lakes, and the New England Seacoast.

A copy will be sent upon application to
O. W. Ruggles,
Genl. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

DEATHS.

FRIEDLANDER—At his residence, 515 44th-place, Adolph Friedlander, aged 75 years. Funeral Monday, 11 a. m.

DERDELINGHEN—Suddenly, on the 7th inst., at 507 South Broad-st., Philadelphia, Hubert Derdelinghen.

FELSENTHAL—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. Birkenstein, No. 14 Lane place, Mrs. Jacob Felsenthal in her 81st year. Funeral notice hereafter.

HUTCHINS—May 21, Agnes Potter Hutchins, aged 10½ months, daughter of James C. and Agnes Potter Hutchins.

IRVINE—At 1521 Belmont-av., Lake View, on the 20th inst., Catharine, wife of George Irvine and sister of Mrs. M. Fitzgerald, aged 58 years. Funeral at 9:30 Tuesday morning to Mount Carmel Church, thence to Graceland cemetery.

JONES—May 20, 1893, Hazel Esther, beloved daughter of John and Minnie Jones, aged 4 months 18 days. Funeral from late residence, 186 Emerson-av., to Rosehill, 1 o'clock Monday.

JORDAN—May 21, Joseph Jordan, beloved husband of Lena Jordan, nee Drahu, at his residence, 232 Washburn-av. Funeral notice hereafter. North Adams (Mass.), Center Rutland (Vt.), Petrolia (Canada), and Saugonties (Ulster County, N.Y.) papers please copy.

LINDQUIST—At 303 S. Leavitt-st., May 21, Mamie Margaret, daughter of Frederick and Emily M. Lindquist, of diphtheria, aged 3 years.

LEOPOLD—King Leopold, aged 59 years. Funeral Tuesday, 1 p. m., from residence, 234 Laflin-st., to Waldheim. Philadelphia and Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

MOREHEAD—May 20, 1893, Ella Aloysia, youngest daughter of Wm. and Maggie Morehead (nee Craney). Funeral from parents' residence, 599 W. 14th-st., May 22, 10:30, by carriages to Calvary.

O'BRIEN—Daniel, 62 Ambrose-st., native of Glin, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 45 years, member of Holy Name Court, No. 1, C. O. F., brother-in-law of James, Patrick, and R. P. Grady. Funeral notice hereafter.

SPAIN—Sunday, May 21, John Spain, aged 60 years, member of Father Mathew's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society. Funeral from residence, 715 W. Congress-st., Tuesday, 10 a. m., to St. Jarlath's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

DEATHS.

SMITH—Albert, beloved son of W. H. and Senna Smith, aged 10 years. Funeral from residence, 424 W. 53d-st., Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock. Carriages to Wisconsin Central Depot. Interment at Forest Home. Two Rivers, Wis., and Saginaw, Mich., papers please copy.

SHERIED—May 20, after a long and lingering illness, beloved mother of Mrs. A. Malcolm, Mrs. Hune, Alex., and Fred Sheried. Funeral to take place from her daughter's residence, 705 W. Ohio-st., at 1 o'clock Tuesday, by carriages to Rosehill. Woodstock, Canada, papers please copy.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Weather forecast for Monday:

For Illinois and Indiana, thunder showers, severe in the afternoon in Illinois, south winds, slightly warmer during the day.

For Upper and Lower Michigan, fair, followed by showers in the afternoon, variable winds, slightly warmer in Upper Michigan.

For Iowa, severe local storms with rain, cooler, southeast gales.

For Missouri, severe local storms with rains, cooler, southeast gales.

For Minnesota, conditions favorable for severe local storms and rain in the afternoon, east gales, cooler.

For Wisconsin, severe thunder showers, southeast winds, increasing, cooler by Tuesday morning.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxm'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n 12 hours
Abilene	29.66	86	96	S. E.	Fair	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.00	40	50	N. E.	Rain	.38
Boston, Mass.	29.68	72	84	S. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.86	50	56	S. W.	Fair	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.86	76	82	S.	Fair	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	72	84	S. W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.82	42	60	N.	Rain	.30
Chicago	29.86	56	68	E.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.88	76	84	N. E.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	29.92	66	68	N. W.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.78	56	60	S. E.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	29.82	44	74	N. W.	Rain	.06
Des Moines, Ia.	29.58	78	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.88	70	74	W.	Clear	....
Milwaukee	29.88	50	68	E.	Fair	....
Minnedosa	29.94	54	60	E.	Cl'udy	....
Montreal	29.60	58	72	S. W.	Fair	....
Moorhead	29.94	46	56	N. E.	Rain	.02
New Orleans, La	29.98	78	84	S. E.	Clear	....
New York City	29.76	78	84	S. W.	Fair	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.46	76	84	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.78	56	62	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Palestine	29.90	76	84	S.	Clear	....
Pierre, S. D.	29.74	54	62	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pittsburg	29.94	70	84	W.	Clear	Trace
Port Huron	29.88	66	76	W.	Clear	....
Pueblo	29.60	60	78	N.	Clear	....
Rapid City	29.88	46	70	N.	Cl'udy	.02
St. Louis	29.76	78	84	S. E.	Fair	....
St. Paul	29.80	70	74	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City	30.22	48	50	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Santa Fe	29.78	56	70	N. W.	Clear	....
Sioux City	29.42	76	82	S.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.74	74	80	S.	Clear	Trace
Springfield, Mo.	29.68	74	80	S. E.	Fair	....
Toledo, O.	29.90	70	74	N. W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.36	90	92	S.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.84	64	66	E.	Cl'udy	....
El Paso	29.72	86	90	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa.	29.98	62	66	W.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.94	76	80	S. E.	Fair	....
G'dHaven, Mich	29.88	64	68	W.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.86	60	74	S.	Fair	....
Helena, Mont.	30.20	48	48	S. W.	Cl'udy	.70
Huron, S. D.	29.52	58	...	N. E.	Cl'udy	.74
Indianap'lis, Ind	29.88	72	80	S.	Rain	.08
Jacksonville	30.06	72	86	S. E.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo	29.56	78	82	S. E.	Clear	....
Knoxville	29.96	78	86	W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.74	76	82	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Little Rock, Ark.	29.96	78	82	S. E.	Clear	....
Louisville, Ky.	29.88	78	82	S.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	29.88	58	66	S. W.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich	29.84	48	60	N. W.	Fair	....
Memphis, Tenn.	29.90	78	86	S.	Clear	....
Miles City	30.04	46	54	N.	Cl'udy	.30

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Werra, from Genoa.
BOSTON—Arrived—Cephalonia, from Liverpool.
HAVRE—Arrived—La Gascogne, from New York.
SCILLY—Passed—Stuttgart, from Baltimore.

SIXTY-THIRD-ST., Opp. World's Fair.
NOW OPEN.
EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE
(Sunday included), at 3 and 8:30 p. m.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST
AND CONGRESS OF ROUGH RIDERS OF THE WORLD.
The Key To All.
VOTED A WORLD BEATER.
18,000 SEATS. COVERED GRAND STAND.
Herds of Buffalo, Wild Steers, and Bucking Bronchos.
Alley L, Illinois Central, Grip, Electric, and Horse Cars all stop at 63d-st. entrance.
Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years 25 cents.
Restaurant on the grounds. Good square meal for 50c.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager
BY DE KOVEN AND SMITH. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
The FENCING MASTER
By MARIE TEMPEST and The J. M. Hill Opera Comique Co.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

Next Sunday May 28.
Theatrical Event of World's Fair Season.
Conceded By All America To Be The Greatest Theatrical Triumph.
Seventh Annual Extravaganza Season.
ALI BABA, or, Morgiana and the 40 Thieves.
A Thousand Novelties in one Gigantic Entertainment.
Seat selling begins on Wednesday next.
Seats secured 3 weeks in advance.

THE AUDITORIUM.
IMRE KIRALFY'S GRAND BALLET SPECTACLE,
AMERICA.
Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Props. and Mgrs.
"Biggest thing in Chicago."—Post.
SEE Grand Pageant 600 Dancers. Ballet of Merry Makers. Ballet of Arts and Sciences. Ballet of Inventions. Triumph of Columbia. Mme. Pelicot, Pedalia Pianiste.
Reserved seats—50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. Boxes, $10.00. General admission, 50c. Branch office, Inter-Ocean.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
BEGINNING TONIGHT—ENGAGEMENT OF THE
LILLIAN RUSSELL
Opera Comique Company
MR. T. H. FRENCH, Proprietor and Manager.
LECOQ'S CHARMING COMIC OPERA,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Brilliant and Artistic in Detail. Rich in Costumes. A Magnificent and Elaborate Production.
MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY.
Seats now on sale at Theater Box Office.

EMPIRE THEATER—Grand Opening.
Madison Street, Opposite Union.
THURSDAY, MAY 25TH,
Mammoth Dramatic Scenic Production,
SHE
PRICES—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
MATINEES Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager
Tonight and Every Night. Matinee Saturday Only.
Fourth Week of the Engagement of Mr.
SOL SMITH RUSSELL
And last week of
PEACEFUL VALLEY.
Next Monday Mr. Russell will present for the first time on any stage a new comedy by Mr. Clyde Fitch, APRIL WEATHER.
Seats now on sale at the Box Office.

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THE— EVERY NIGHT. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
BLACK CROOK ☆ BALLET. ☆ SONGS. ☆ SPECIALTIES. ☆ SPECTACLE.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South 127."
At the Home Theater of the South Side.
The Distinguished Actress, Ada Gray In the New EAST LYNNE
Next Sunday—THE TORNADO.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO. BAYLIES..........Prop. and Mgr.
Next Week, The MAY HOWARD Incomparable Burlesque Co.
Today at 2. Night at 8.
VIOLET MASCOTTE'S BRITISH BURLESQUERS.
Matinee Every Day.
15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
Matinees Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.
TONY PASTOR AND ENTIRE NEW CO. THIS WEEK.
America and Europe's Greatest Variety Stars.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).
SPRING MEETING—1893.
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or More Races Each Day.
Books Made on Foreign Races.
Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C. B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.
Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.
C. B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:10 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 3:20, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races.
Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND $1.00

GARFIELD PARK TRACK.
West 40th and Madison-st.
Bedouin Life in the Desert.
BARBARIC SPLENDOR.
FIRST EXHIBITION
Thursday Afternoon, May 25,
At 3 o'clock, and every afternoon thereafter, at the same time, Sundays included, until permanent grounds are ready.
60 PEDIGREED ARABIAN HORSES,
Obtained by special firman of the Sultan.
CAMELS, DROMEDARIES, ASSYRIAN GOATS, SHEEP, and DONKEYS.
TRIBE OF OVER 400 MEN and WOMEN.
Magnificent Costumes.
Manners and Customs of the Desert.
THRILLING RACES and EXCITING SPORTS.
FIERCE COMBATS WITH LANCES AND NAKED SCIMITARS.
Admission - - - - 25c, 50c, and $1.

LAKE EXCURSION.
GRAND EXCURSION
—ON—
Lake Michigan
—ON THE—
STEAMSHIP CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
Monday Afternoon
At 3 O'Clock. Fare 75 Cents.
The other vessels of our fleet will make trips to the Fair grounds every 15 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
Pier foot of Van Buren-st.
Take center passageway over the viaduct.

TATTERSALL'S—16th and State-sts.
Take State-st. or Wabash-av. cars.
MILITARY TOURNAMENT
Pronounced by Press and Public
The Grandest Military Spectacle in the World.
Illustrating in a series of Brilliant Tableaux and Realistic Action the Life and Perils of a Soldier.
5,000 GOOD SEATS AT 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, $1.00 and $1.50. Boxes, $15.00, $20.00. At McIntosh's Library, with Lyon & Healy, corner State and Monroe-sts. (telephone 2070), and at Tattersall's.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
Evenings at 8 precisely. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY
In Shakespeare's Merriest Comedy,
"TWELFTH NIGHT."
May 29—Third and Last Week of Mr. Daly's Company. Repertoire—"Love in Tandem," "Dollars and Sense," and "A Night Off."

TROCADERO.
TROCADERO
MICHIGAN-AV. AND MONROE-ST.
AN UNEQUALED ENTERTAINMENT.
Evenings at 8. Sat. and Sun. Mats. at 2:30.
Prices, 50c, 75c, and $1; boxes, $6 and $8.

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WORLD'S FAIR
Excursion and Transportation Boat Co.
Boats leave State-st. Bridge for World's Fair Grounds every 30 minutes.
ROUND TRIP—25 CENTS.
Good Music and Refreshments.

GERMAN VILLAGE.
World's Fair, Midway Plaisance.
Collection of Typical German Peasant Houses.
GERMAN CASTLE AND TOWN HALL.
INTERESTING ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM.
EXHIBITION OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES.
Indoor and Garden Restaurants accommodating 8,000 people, managed by first-class German caterers.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS DAILY by German Infantry and Cavalry Bands in Full Uniform.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON.
THE GREAT NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.
The most interesting and wonderful exhibit in America. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily and Sunday. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.

STANDARD THEATER.
Cor. Halsted & Jackson-sts. | J. T. WEST - Manager.
Opening Attraction—One Week, commencing Sunday Matinee, May 21st.
LITTLE GOLDIE in the ROCKY MOUNTAIN WAIF.
Best Reserved Seats, 25, 35, 50c. Matinee Prices 25 and 35c. The only theater in Chicago having a fifty-foot Electric Fan.
Matinees Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday.

SAMT. JACK'S MADISON-ST. Opera-House.
Bet. State and Dearborn. Tel. Main 2000.
Every day at 2. Every Night at 8.
View Here the Famous Dance of Gay Paris.
SAM T. JACK'S OLD AGE AND YOUTH.
Old Age is slow, and Youth too swiftly flies,
But both devoted, bow to Beauty's eyes.
PRICES—Mat., 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

CYCLORAMA OF THE GREAT
CHICAGO FIRE.
NEW AND MARVELOUS FIRE EFFECTS.
A Wonderful Reproduction of Burning Chicago.
Michigan-av. and Madison-st. Open day and night.

CYCLORAMA.
JERUSALEM.
A most beautiful and interesting cyclorama of Jerusalem and the Crucifixion. Open every day and evening.
DON'T MISS IT. Wabash-av. and Hubbard-ct.

SOUTH SIDE BALL PARK.
35th-st. and Wentworth-av.
BASEBALL TODAY.
CLEVELAND VS. CHICAGO.
Admission 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Game called at 3:45. Leaving the Fair grounds at 3:15 via the "L" Ry. or State-st. cable you can see the game and enjoy a rest. Get off at 35th-st.

SCHILLER THEATER.
LAST WEEK—Last 3 Mats. Wed. and Sat.
"The Loudest Laugh of the Year."
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS IN THE SPORTSMAN
Next Monday—The Girl I Left Behind Me.

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone South 150.
H. R. JACOBS, Sole Manager.
KIMBALL OPERA COMIQUE CO.
Headed by the Peerless.... CORINNE IN ARCADIA
Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday.
Grand Souvenir Night June 1st. The 1,000th performance. Mrs. Jennie Kimball, Sole Manager.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER CERTAINLY ACTS BETTER THAN ANY EXTEMPORANEOUS SOLUTION.

Nature's Great Remedy for Excess of Uric Acid in the Blood—Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder—for Nervous Prostration and other Nervous Diseases complicated with Lithaemia. In such cases it accomplishes astonishing results after a failure of the Carbonate of Lithia, the Phosphate of Ammonia, and other so-called Solvents of Uric Acid.

IT POSSESSES SOME EXTRAORDINARY VIRTUE APART FROM THAT ASCRIBED TO LITHIA.

Dr. William A. Hammond, Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired), formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc., in an article published in the leading Medical Journals of the United States, says: "I have for some time made use of the Buffalo Lithia Water in cases of affections of the nervous system, complicated with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys or with a Gouty Diathesis. The results have been eminently satisfactory. Lithia has for many years been a favorite remedy with me in like cases, but the BUFFALO WATER CERTAINLY ACTS BETTER THAN ANY EXTEMPORANEOUS SOLUTION OF THE LITHIA SALTS, AND IS, MOREOVER, BETTER BORNE BY THE STOMACH. I also often prescribe it in those cases of CEREBRAL HYPERAEMIA resulting from over-mental work—in which the condition called NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA exists—and generally with marked benefit.

"There is a point in relation to the therapeutical efficacy of the Buffalo Lithia Water which has not as yet, I think, received sufficient attention. It is well known that many cases of diseases of the nervous system are complicated with LITHAEMIA, and that unless this condition is removed a cure is very often retarded and not infrequently entirely prevented. It is quite commonly the case that in CEREBRAL CONGESTION producing Insomnia, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, resulting from over-mental work or much emotional disturbance, and in EPILEPSY (to say nothing of many cases of insanity), an excess of uric acid in the blood is often observed. This state appears to be altogether independent of the character of the food, for no matter how careful the physician may be in regard to the diet of his patient, the lithaemic condition continues. I have tried to overcome this persistence by the use of phosphate of ammonia and other so-called solvents for uric acid, but without notable effect.

"Several years ago, however, I began to treat such cases with Buffalo Lithia Water, with a result that was as astonishing to me as it was beneficial to the patient, so that now IN ALL CASES OF NERVOUS DISEASES UNDER MY CHARGE IN WHICH THERE IS AN EXCESS OF URIC ACID IN THE BLOOD, I USE THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER IN LARGE QUANTITIES. By this I mean that I do not have the patient drink merely a tumbler or two in the course of the day, but that I flood him, so to speak, with the Water, making him drink a gallon, or even more, in the twenty-four hours. By this course the urine, after a few days, ceases to deposit uric acid crystals on standing, the morbid irritability of the patient disappears, the tongue becomes clean, the wandering pains in the head are abolished, and the system is rendered much more amenable to the special treatment which may be necessary for the cure of the disease from which the patient suffers.

"I HAVE TRIED CARBONATE OF LITHIA DISSOLVED IN WATER IN VARIOUS PROPORTIONS, BUT IT CERTAINLY DOES NOT, IN CASES TO WHICH I REFER, HAVE THE SAME EFFECT AS BUFFALO LITHIA WATER; and as a matter of prime importance it is not to be forgotten that the composition of the Buffalo Lithia Water is such, and the experience of its use so complete, that no doubt exists of its great power, not only as a solvent for calculi already in the bladder, but of the diseases of such calculi existing in the blood."

Hotel at Buffalo Lithia Springs Open for Guests June 1st.

WATER IN CASES OF ONE DOZEN HALF-GALLON BOTTLES, $5 F. O. B. HERE. DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS SENT FREE.

THOS. F. GOODE, Prop.,
BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, Va.

ROBERT STEVENSON & BRO., Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, Depot for the Northwest.

WROUGHT BY UNTAUGHT WOMEN.

Handiwork of the Savage Tribes Loaned by the Smithsonian Institution.

Through the active efforts of members of the Board of Lady Managers a fine loan exhibit from the Smithsonian Institution has been placed in the Woman's Building. The exhibit is all of woman's work in savagery. Women in benighted lands have originated and made many crude implements by which they have worked out some rare and beautiful patterns. It was at first intended to place this exhibit in the Government Building away from the place where those who study carefully may see the wonderful progress and advancement of woman along material avenues. It will seem impossible to believe that the delicate web laces placed in the cases of the central gallery are only copies of the fabrics and tissue laces preserved with such care in the glass cases of the Smithsonian exhibit.

In all savage countries women are the house-builders, clothiers, weavers, potters, tanners, and harvesters. The great modern industries in factories first had a beginning in the unenlightened mind of women, who by necessity made the tools and materials which were adapted to the needs of their people.

Among the many things of interest was noticed a mat-robe made by hand from the leaves of the screw palm. The leaves of the palm are cured by treating them with salt water and drying them in the sun. The mat was woven with twenty threads to the inch, was six feet square, and required three years of labor. It was made in the Samoan Islands. Many other mats of different designs were shown in the same case. The implements used for bark-breakers or peelers are as varied in size, form, and material as the ingenuity of the mind could suggest. These are used for shredding cedar bark, which is used in making textile work. "Grainers" or hide-scrapers are made from the bones of animals and different kinds of wood. There is a distaff and spindle, the frame made of bamboo rods split at one end into six sections. These are compressed at the end and the center tightly bound with cotton cord. These were brought from the natives of Alaska. A small medicine pipe and dolls dressed in buckskin ornamented with beads represent work of tribes of Indians at Cheyenne. A primitive shuttle and loom, bags made from grass fiber twisted into cords and knit into convenient shapes, mats woven into miter shape with numerous squares and dots standing out in relief and worn by Kings and chiefs as emblems of rank were brought from the people of Africa on the Congo River.

A Mohak Indian blanket is made of bark and trimmed with fur of the sea otter and a woven border of gray hair. From the Feejee Islanders has been secured Tapa cloth made of bark beaten thin and stamped with many curious designs in black and brown colors. The Yuma Apache Indians are represented by their basket work. Bowls and water jars are made by coiling a splint and thin strip of yucca, root or osier, and then wrapping it with split osier. The work is regular and will hold water.

Hats made by Esquimau women of Alaska bear strong resemblance to Chinese work. They are made of spruce root finely woven and then painted and ornamented with shells, beads, and sea lion whiskers. Bead work of all kinds and a bead-weaving loom in which a piece of work is begun are shown. The loom consists of an oblong frame of wood, over which are stretched many fine white threads forming the warp, to which the beads are attached by a fine needle used as a shuttle. The bead work was secured from the Ojibwa Indians. Knives made of slate, iron, or hornstone, with wooden handles; belts and necklaces of leather wrapped with reindeer teeth, hair brushes made of pineapple fiber, food bowls of many varieties cut from knots of wood, spoons made of cowhorn, needle cases, bodkins, and pottery decorated with colors show what many tribes of Indians and other uncivilized peoples have accomplished.

Thinks the Trouble Needless.

CHICAGO, May 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I should be greatly obliged if THE TRIBUNE would explain what sense there is in putting people in this neighborhood to the trouble and expense of keeping garbage and ashes separate when both are thrown into the same wagon by the scavenger in this locality.

KENWOOD.

Worth More than Coal.

The worth of a ton of diamonds at the present day is estimated at exactly $35,000,000.

"ANAKESIS," Positive cure for piles. ANAKESIS.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

DULUTH, MINN.—The W. H. Gilbert took 30,000 barrels of flour yesterday for Buffalo, the largest flour cargo ever leaving here.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The dullness of package freight trade is apparent from the fact that the Western Transit line sends out one boat light today and gives three other part loads of coal, the first they have taken this season. Coal shipments last week were 67,710 tons, falling off about one-fourth. The demand is somewhat better now. Shippers regret that rates were forced so low, as they were for some time unable to obtain Chicago tonnage.

Mishaps to Vessels.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., May 21.—The steamer Fedora lost its shoe above Whitefish Point and will be towed to Erie by the Nyanza, due here tomorrow morning. The steamer White & Friant, with two consorts, was blown ashore on Lake George Saturday, but was released by the tug Merrick. The T. D. Stimpson is also aground in Lake George. The range lights were out on Mud Lake last night, and in consequence the steamer R. E. Schuck grounded at the head of the lake, but was released this morning.

Vessel Movements.

HURON, O.—Arrived—Pillsbury, Grover and consort. Cleared—Norris, Manitowoc.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH.—Arrived—Felicitous, McVea, Spademan. Cleared—E. R. Williams, Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—John Oades, Keepsake, Porter, J. H. Wade, Boody, Prince, Barkalow, Andaste, Choctaw, James.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Pathfinder, Iosco, Davidson. Cleared—Marion, Sheboygan; Chamberlain, East Tawas; Hackett, Escanaba.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Flint, Flower, Topeka, Vance, Plankinton, Raleigh, Tokio. Cleared—Oregon, Bruce, Chicago.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Apprentice Boy, Rand, Newland, Merrill, Fick, Mickleson. Sailed—Iver Lawson, Winnie Wing, Naghtin, Stafford, Chicago.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—Northern Queen. Cleared—Ewen, Morley, Republic, Negaunee, Fay, wheat; Japan, North Star, flour, Buffalo; Omaha, wheat, Milwaukee.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Parrett and consorts, Worthington and consorts, Joys, Martin, Mediator, Reid, Fuller. Up—Seymour, S. A. Wood, Davis, York State, Goodman.

WELLAND CANAL—Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—Clinton, Lisgar, Grimsby, Emerald, Rosedale, Averell, Arabian, Mongaugon. Down—Passed Port Colborne—Orion and consorts.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Sage, Pounds, Whitney, Ralston, Queen City, Reindeer, Monticello. Cleared with grain—Merrill, G. W. Davis, Buffalo; Hoboken, Cleveland; St. Magnus, Montreal. Coal—Hadley, Washburn.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Pratt, Ash, Hurlbut, Clint, City of Chicago, Siuason. Sailed—M. T. Green, Emma Thompson, Chicago; Presley, Red White Blue, Corona, Ashtabula; Edward Smith, Angus Smith, Martin, Tonawanda; Manhattan, Rube Richards, Kent, Eddy, Helvetia, Redington, Unadilla, Inter Ocean and consort, Lake Erie ports.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Tacoma, Tioga, Hudson, Scranton, Washburn, Northern Light, Cayuga, Egan, Wotan, Teutonia, Samoa, Vance, Hopkins, Ed Kelley, Gogebic, Hundred Seventeen, Avon, Castalia, Yakima, Wadena, Butman, Ward. Cleared—Merchandise—Montana, Florida, Duluth; Mahoning, Chicago. Coal—Boston, Chicago, Chicago; Arabia, Duluth; Helena, Milwaukee; United Lumberman, Owen Sound. Light—Caledonia, Gratwick, Coyne, Knapp, Uranus, Duluth.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down: Quito, 9:10 last night; Armour, 2; Norman, 3; Corsica, 3:40; Briton, 4:40; Mercur, 4:50; Ketchum, 5:30; Mead, 7:30; Muir, 8; Russia, 9; H. B. Williams, 10; Progress, 10:30; Lackawanna, noon; Roman, 12:30 p. m.; Saxon, 1; Cascade, 3; Schuylkill, 4:30; Manhattan, 5:20. Up—Sitka, 2 a. m.; Alaska, 3:30; Berlin, 5:40; Edwards, Golden Age, Foster, 6; Pabst, 7; William Chisholm, 9:40; Rhoda Emily, Oceanic, 10:20; Chemung, 10:30; Dyer, 12:20 p. m.; Saranac, 2. Down—Granger, 6; Haskell, 6:10; Trowbridge, 9. Up—Vance, 7; wind west, light, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Joliet, Acadia, 7 a. m.; Selwyn Eddy, 8; Elphicke, 9; Huron City, Hanaford, Wenona, 10; Prentice, Middlesex, Halsted, Constitution, 11:30; Weed, Amaranth, 12:30 p. m.; Nicol, Monarch, 1; Olympia, Gould, 2; White & Friant, Sherwood, Neil, 2:30; Anderson, Lyon, Gray Oak, Glad Tidings, Sicken, 3:30; Holland, Stephenson, Parana, 4; Kershaw, Moonlight, Ironton, 6. Down—A. A. Parker, E. W. Parker, 8 last night; Langell, Aransas, 6:30; Wocoken, Paige, Gifford, 9:30; Ames, 11:30; Specular, Magnetic, midnight; Stevens, 1:30 a. m.; Schoolcraft, Nester, Bourke, 2:30; Havana, Anderson, Empire State, 4; Nimick, 4:30; Harper, 5; Gilbert, 6; Frontenac, 7:30; Fedora, 8:30. Wind northwest, brisk; clear.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Hadley, 10:40 last night; Roby, 11:40; La Salle, 12:40 a. m.; Tom Adams, 3; John Owen, 3:50; Mariposa, 4; Onoko, 4:10; Robert Rhodes, Ketcham, Becker, W. B. Morley, Kirby, 5:30; Bielman, 5:50; McVittie, Northwind, 6; Westford and barges, 7:40; Grecian, Traveller, 8; Wyoming No. 3, Torrent, 9; Iroquois, 9:30; Kaliyuga, Fontana, Kalkaska, America, 9:50; Outhwaite, Barr, noon; Ira Owen, 12:40 p. m.; Lizzie Betts, 1:30; Albany, 2; Delaware, 2:30; Hecla, 3; Manola, 3:10; Point Abino, 3:30; Jennie White, 5; Birkhead with M. Davis, 5:30; Hackett, Brown, New Orleans, 5:40. Down—Gilchrist, Alverson, 10:40 last night; Iosco, 11; Tempest and barges, Marengo, 11:20; Fryer, 11:40; Fitzgerald, midnight; Vega, 2 a. m.; Choctaw, 4:30; Forest City, McGregor, 6; Devereux, 6:30; Hale, Martin, Nellie Torrent and barges, 7; Burlington and barges, 7:20; Owego, 9; Missoula, Samuel Mitchell, 10; Oscoda and barges, 10:30; Palmer, Donaldson and barges, 11:30; Maryland, noon; John Mills, Cambria, 12:30 p. m.; Robert Packer, 1; Mary Boyce, 1:40; Livingstone, Tower, 2; Maritana, 3:30; Northern King, Panther, Massasoit, 3:30; Ida Torrent, Sunshine, 4:20; Massachusetts, 5; Philip Minch, Nashoto, 5:30; Adele, 5:40.

Up—Pope, 6:30; Gratwick No. 2, 7; Cuba, 7:30; Parks Foster, 8; Clarion, 9:40; James Pickands, 10. Down—Susan Peck, 6:10; Mariska, 6:40; City Concord and consort, 8:30; Pauley, Lamb, Iron Duke and consort, 9:20; Tampa, 9:40.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Keystone, Marion, 10:40 last night; Fay, Brown, 12:10 a. m.; Colgate and consort, 2; Drake, 2:40; Swallow and barges, 3; Lothair, 3:20; Schlesinger, 3:50; Spencer, Pennington, 5:40; Grand Traverse, 5:50; Hadley, 6:10; Wawatam, 6:30; Roby, 6:50; Wyoming, No. 1, 7; Mariposa, 9:30; Adams, 9:40; John Owen, 9:50; Bessie, 10; Kirby, 11; Onoko, 11:10; Rhodes, 11:40; Northwind, 11:50; Ketchum and consort, 12:10 p. m.; McVittie, 12:20; Ontario, 12:30; Bielman, 12:50; Morely, 1; Spaulding, 2.50; Badger, 3; Traveler, 3:20; Grecian, 3:40; Torrent, 3:40; Reindeer, Iroquois, 4:10; Onaping, America, 4:30. Down—Burlington and barges, Cataract, 10:10 last night; Forest City, McGregor, 10:20; Choctaw, 10:30; N. Torrent, 11:20; Ranney, Martin, 11:30; Devereaux, 12:30 a. m.; Missoula, 3:50; Owego, 4:10; Mitchell, Maritana, 5:20; Boyce, Maryland, 5:30; Robert Packer, 6:50; Cambria, 7:10; Panther, Massasoit, 7:40; Tower, 8:40; Ida Torrent and barges, 8:50; Massachusetts, 10:20; Minch, 10:40; Northern King, 10:50; Pauley, 11:30; Susan Peck, 12:10 p. m.; Nashoto, 12:30; Concord, Dunford, 1:20; Mariska, 2; Iron Duke and consort, 2:30; Snook, 3:30; H. Chisholm and consort, Atlantic, 4; Tampa, 4:20; White Star, 4:40; Servia, Moravia, 5:10. Arrived—Uganda, Hayward, Sachem, Sturges, E. Ayer. Up—Kalkaska, 5:30; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 6; Ira Owen, 6:30; Albany, 8; Westford and barges, Manola, 8:30; Wyoming No. 3, 8:40. Down—Shrigley and barges, 5:30; Superior, Sandusky, 6:40; Tuscarora, 7; Ranney, Adriatic, Ely, 7:30; Jenks, 8:40; Sibley, Twin Sisters, Antelope, 9; Manchester, 9:30. Wind—north, light.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—John Otis, Marinette; Peshtigo, Active, Peshtigo; Charles Luling, Frankfort; A. Soper, Muskegon; Guido, Pierport; John Mark, Manistique; A. S. Potter, Manistee. Posts—Charles Rietz, Manistique; Seattle, Oscoda. Sundries—Harlem, Lehigh, Buffalo. Towing—Boscobel, Peshtigo. Cleared—Grain—E. P. Wilbur, Rochester, Buffalo. Sundries—Alert, Peshtigo. Light—Seattle, St. Ignace; Mantenee, Peshtigo; Charles Luling, Pine Lake.

Gives an Explanation.

CHICAGO, May 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—On behalf of the jury that was discharged by his honor Judge Ewing for bringing in a verdict of not guilty in the case of John Keenan and John McGee, who were charged with robbing the tea store of W. A. Cahill, No. 995 West Lake street, I am authorized and desire to make a public statement and trust that in fairness to myself as foreman and the rest of the jury you will give this letter as much publicity as you did the article regarding the action of the Judge.

After hearing the evidence the court instructed us that the law held the defendants innocent until proven guilty and that we must acquit them unless we believed from the evidence given that they broke into the store with intent to steal. We deliberated for four and one-half hours and concluded that the defendants, as a matter of fact, did not intend to steal, and that the fact that one of them had been found in the store was due to his having fallen through a window while in a state of intoxication. Mr. Cahill, when on the stand under oath, said that he did not lose anything.

We, therefore, think that the Judge's harsh criticism was entirely uncalled for and is an unwarranted reflection on the intelligence of the jury. As an evidence of this I will cite the fact that when we adjourned to the jury-room from the court-room, and before deliberating the matter at all, an informal ballot showed that eight of us were in favor of a verdict of not guilty and four for conviction. If a jury is not to determine such questions of fact why were we summoned and taken away from our work? We heard that a jury was discharged in the same manner a day or two prior to our being called and were, on that account, careful to follow the Judge's instructions to the letter and did not take into consideration whether the Judge thought the defendants guilty or innocent.

WILLIAM R. HARLEY, Foreman.

TWENTY YEARS THE LEADER!!!

Coughs, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago Back-Ache, and all External Ailments removed quickly by

BENSON'S

which is the only POROUS PLASTER that contains powerful and curative modern ingredients YET ABSOLUTELY SAFE and POSITIVE in its action.

Benson's Plasters Prevent Pneumonia.

It does not cure chronic ailments in a minute, nor does it create an electric battery or current in the system, nor will it cure by merely reading the label, all such claims are made by quacks and humbugs. BENSON'S is endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists.

CAUTION—Don't be duped by unscrupulous Druggists who offer cheap trash which they claim is just as good or better than BENSON'S. Get the Genuine, always reliable. Keep them at home for emergencies.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

A remedy which, if used by Wives about to experience the painful ordeal attendant upon Child-birth, proves an infallible specific for, and obviates the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereof to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle, charges prepaid.

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WORLD'S FAIR
SPECIAL TRAINS.
PERFECT SERVICE—PERFECT SAFETY
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VAN BUREN AND SIXTIETH-STS.
EVERY FEW MINUTES.
Passengers will cross Van Buren-st. Viaduct on Lake-Front.
RATE 10 CTS. EACH WAY.
No stops between Van Buren-st. and World's Fair Grounds.

NO REDUCTION
ON REGULAR SUBURBAN TRAINS from present 22-cent One Way Rate between Randolph, Van Buren, and Sixtieth-sts.

A world of misery is implied in the words "Sick Headache." A world of relief is wrapped up in a twenty-five cent box of **Beecham's Pills** (Tasteless)

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In stock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work.
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SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90; II. cabin, $50 and $60. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Trave,	Sat., May 27	Saale,	Sat.,	June 17
Aller,	Tues., May 30	Spree,	Tues.,	June 20
Ems,	Sat., June 3	Kaiser W.II.,	Wed.	June 21
Havel,	Tues., June 6	Trave,	Sat.,	June 24
Elbe,	Sat., June 10	Aller,	Tues.,	June 27
Lahn,	Tues., June 13	Ems,	Sat.,	July 1

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Werra, Sat., May 27, 10 am	Werra, Sat., Aug. 5, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., June 10, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., Aug. 19, 10 am
Werra, Sat., July 1, 10 am	Werra, Sat., Sept. 9, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., July 15, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., Sept. 23, 10 am

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD LINE, ESTABLISHED 1840. Carrying the U. S. and British mails. "CAMPANIA." "LUCANIA." The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent steamers in the world. "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 52 years of its existence) need no comment.
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13–16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
SPRING SAILINGS EVERY THURSDAY.

Normannia......May 25	Augusta Victoria..June 15
Fuerst Bismarck...June 1	Normannia.........June 22
Columbia.........June 8	Fuerst Bismarck...June 29

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON & LONDON every Saturday.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.

S. S. Chester......May 27	S. S. Berlin......June 10
S. S. Paris.......June 3	S. S. New York.....June 17

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP every Wednesday.
Short and direct route to the Continent.

S. S. Friesland.....May 24	S. S. Westernland..June 7
S. S. Penland.......May 27	S. S. Noordland....June 14
S. S. Rhynland......May 31	S. S. Waesland.....June 21

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LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
The Great Lake Route.
Owner of the new Steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago.
For Mackinac Isl., Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Wed. 8:30 p. m., Fri. 8 p. m., Sat. 8:30 p. m.
For Harbor Sps., Petoskey, etc. Tues. 9 a.m., Fri. 8 p.m.
For Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc., Wed. and Sat. 8:30 p. m.
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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS,
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Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport.
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DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON Harbor, Mich.; steamer leaves 9:30 a. m., returns same evening; $1 round trip; also 11 p. m. ex. Sundays, connecting with the Chicago and W. Michigan (Big 4) and Vandalia Rys.; dock foot Wabash-av.
J. H. GRAHAM, Pres.

GOODRICH LINE—DAILY FOR RACINE, MILwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee at *7 p. m. Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., 7:30 p. m.
Twice a week for Green Bay, Manistique, and way ports on Tuesday and Saturday at 7 p. m.
*Sunday exc. Office and Dock, foot Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland and the West	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
	* 5:20 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:15 pm	*11:00 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 5:20 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:30 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am	† 7:45 am
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 5:20 pm	† 5:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	* 8:15 am	* 8:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	*10:30 pm	* 6:15 pm
	†11:30 am	* 6:45 pm
	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	* 3:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	*10:00 am
	†11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:00 a. m., *10:00 a. m., *1:30 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *8:45 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha and Madison—Lv. †7:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar. *10:00 a. m., †1:30 p. m., †6:45 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat.

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 11, 1892.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:20 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:35 pm	* 7:35 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 8:12 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	10:00 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:00 am	4:45 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:35 pm	7:15 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	7:15 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	* 5:05 pm	9:30 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Ds. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex Mon. ‖Ex. Sun. & Mon. x Ex. Sat. Lv. Arr.

	Lv.	Arr.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm	*7:15 am
	*10:45 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:00 pm	*7:15 am
	x10:45 pm	*10:05 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	18:00 am	*7:45 pm
Waukesha Ex.	12:30 pm	*12:30 pm

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Rocky Mountain Lim. to Den., C Spgs. and Pueblo via Lincoln	*10:25 a	* 5:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:45 pm	* 1:35 pm
Council Bluffs and Omaha Ex.	*12:45 pm	* 1:35 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:50 pm	*11:15 am
St. Joe, Atch., & Leavenworth	* 3:50 pm	*11:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am
Peru Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Line (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul	†10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver, via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 6:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	*11:15 pm	* 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily †Ex. Sunday ‡ Ex. Saturday ¶Ex. Monday

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. City ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	† 2:00 pm	6:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	† 2:00 pm	* 6:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:30 pm	†10:40 am
Kankakee & Champaign Pass.	* 5:20 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	† 1:30 pm	1:05 pm
Rock'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	† 8:30 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 3:25 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Waterloo only. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 7:35 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:20 am	* 2:40 pm
Denver and San Francisco	*12:45 pm	* 8:20 am
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	*10:15 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	*10:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator and Ottawa	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Kansas City, St. Joe, & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:35 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*11:00 pm	* 4:10 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:35 am	* 8:00 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 9:25 am	† 8:00 pm
Joliet Express	* 1:05 pm	* 8:50 am
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator	* 5:20 pm	*10:05 am
Pekin Express	† 5:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
St. Louis and Pekin Red Ex.	* 7:35 pm	* 7:35 am
California Limited	* 8:20 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:20 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	*11:45 pm	* 6:35 pm
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 6:30 am

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone 2190 Union Passenger station Canal, Madison, and Adams

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	b10:00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	a 6:45 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a 5:30 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a11:00 pm	a 7:15 am
Nor. Iowa & Sou. Minnesota	a 3:00 pm	a 8:00 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee—Leave a 8:30 am, b11:30 am, b1:00 pm, b3:00 pm, a6:00 pm, a8:00 pm, a10:30 pm; arrive a6:45 am, a7:00 am, a9:30 am, b11:30 am, b1:00 pm, b4:00 pm, a6:30 pm, b10:00 pm, a1:45 pm. a Daily. b Except Sunday. c Sunday only.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Southern Mail and Passenger	* 3:20 am	
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:20 am	* 7:25 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass.	† 1:05 pm	* 7:20 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	* 8:55 pm	* 6:55 am
World's Fair Special		*10:00 pm

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS!
DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES!
Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	9:15 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:35 am	3:55 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:25 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:30 pm	9:10 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave and arrive at new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, and at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 20, 1892.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 3:30 pm
Grand Rapids via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	† 3:30 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:00 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kal'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 9:00 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†11:10 am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:35 pm	*10:15 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	† 5:25 pm	† 6:30 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:20 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	*11:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*11:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Grand R'ds Line, via Kala'zoo	*11:15 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—UNION Passenger Station, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. Ticket Offices at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Philadelphia & New York	*10:40 am	*10:00 am
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:45 am
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:45 am
New York via Columbus	* 8:00 am	* 6:50 pm
Mansfield & Pittsburg	†10:45 am	†10:00 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	*10:00 am
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 6:30 am
The Limited, Pittsburg & East	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Columbus & East	* 7:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Cincinnati & Dayton	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Louisville & Nashville	* 4:00 pm	*10:00 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:45 am	* 9:35 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 4:55 pm	*11:55 am
Local	3:55	9:25
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 4:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & St. Louis Lim.	†10:30 am	† 5:15 pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 8:25 am	* 8:00 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 3:25 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria & Forrest Accom.	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:20 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:30 pm	*10:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 9:30 am	† 6:15 pm
Det., Niag. Falls, N. Y. Ex.	*10:00 am	*10:10 am

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	† 8:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Boston and New York Special	†10:30 am	† 3:30 pm
Atlantic Express	† 3:10 pm	† 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	† 5:30 pm	† 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	† 7:45 pm	† 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	†11:30 pm	† 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. ‡Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	‡ 8:40 am	‡ 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 4:30 pm
Erie Limited	*11:35 am	* 7:30 pm
Boston and Montreal Limited		* 9:30 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:25 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'n'w	* 8:15 pm	* 7:25 am
Reading Limited	*11:20 pm	* 8:20 pm
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:30 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phil's Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil's Vest. Lim.	x 3:00 pm	x 5:20 pm
Lima, Marion and Columbus	o 7:30 am	x 8:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim	x 3:00 pm	x 5:20 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 8:30 am
Columbus, Jamestown and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion 12th-st. and Park row and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	5:55 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:45 am

STOOPS TO CONQUER.

CRISP YIELDS PREROGATIVES TO RETAIN THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Cleveland to Have the Naming of the Principal Committees—Bland Will Be Impotent in Financial Legislation, Which Will Be Formulated by the Banking and Currency Committee—Hoosiers Howling Because Illinoisans Are Getting Offices.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—Speaker Crisp's friends deny that he has surrendered to the administration. They claim it is a treaty of peace, in which both sides make concessions. While this may be true the administration gets more out of the deal than Crisp does. The President will practically name the important House committees. This is the meaning of the statement that no one who is unsatisfactory to the President will be put upon Ways and Means, Appropriations, Banking and Currency, or Coinage. Democrats who profess to believe in keeping the Legislative and Executive Departments of the government independent may stand aghast at this abdication of legislative power, but they have no one to blame for it except themselves. During Cleveland's first administration they meekly accepted the yoke he was forging for them, and now they have to wear it.

Some of the President's own friends doubt whether it will be the wisest thing to put William L. Wilson of West Virginia at the head of Ways and Means. Wilson, as presiding officer of the Chicago convention, was a colossal failure. There is no reason to think he would be any more of a success as leader of the House. In contrast with him the discredited and deposed Springer would loom up as a giant. Nevertheless Wilson so thoroughly represents Cleveland's tariff ideas that he will probably head the Ways and Means committee.

It is not certain that Bland will be deposed as Chairman of the Coinage committee. The more likely plan is to set up the committee against him and leave him at the head. The purpose is to make the Coinage committee simply a do-nothing body. The financial legislation that is to be reported will come from the Banking and Currency committee, which will be charged with the duty of securing the repeal of the tax on State banks. In the last Congress Mr. Bacon of New York, who is an opponent of State banks, was Chairman of this committee. He will probably give way to some Southern champion of the State bank system.

HOOSIERS HAVE CAUSE TO HOWL.

Illinois, They Say, Is Getting More Than Its Share of Political Patronage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—Hearken to the plaint of Indiana about Illinois getting too much patronage fodder, while the corn-crib has nothing in it for the Hoosiers. The plaint is made by Henry Watterson's newspaper representative at the capital, Mr. O. O. Stealy, who is a Hoosier. Says Mr. Stealy in the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

Senator Voorhees remarked this evening: "After Gov. Gray and Mr. Morss were appointed they shut up on us here like a jacknife." Indiana has no important first-class position at Washington. It looks as though nearly everything good has gone to her sister State of Illinois. As Indiana has gone Democratic a dozen times since the war, and Illinois but one time, this does not look like a square deal or a fair shake. Indeed Illinois is just out of sight in the way of fat places under the present administration. Look at this list if you don't believe it: Secretary of State, Gresham; Frank H. Jones, First Assistant Postmaster-General; Scott Wike, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; J. H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency; Col. Morrison, Chairman Inter-State Commerce Commission; Judge Browning, Commissioner of Internal Affairs; H. C. Bell, Deputy Pension Commissioner; and J. W. Doane, Union Pacific Railroad Director. In places abroad, and good places at that, Illinois has James S. Ewing, Minister to Belgium; Henry F. Merritt, Consul at Chemnitz; Otto Doederlein, Consul at Leipsic; the Rev. H. Stephan, Consul at Annaberg; Theodore Huston, Consul at Paso del Norte; George Horton, Consul at Athens; Frank H. Brooks, Consul at Trieste. Added to this handsome list, Clinton Furbish of Chicago was today appointed Chief of the Bureau of American Republics in place of W. E. Curtis, removed; and to top off all this magnificent patronage, Illinois has the Vice-President of the United States. The State is an insatiate monster, for it is still crying for more. But to return to poverty-stricken Indiana. As far as patronage is concerned, after the Mexican mission and the Paris Consulship are recorded, it has got precious little worth mentioning. The offices of United States Marshal and District Attorney for the State have been filled. The remaining Federal offices still held by Republicans are Internal Revenue Collector for the Sixth and Seventh Districts, three surveyorships—Indianapolis, Evansville, and Michigan City—and the pension agency. Senators Voorhees and Turpie, with the entire Indiana delegation, have worked hard here for the last two months trying to get something done for the State, but they have met nothing but disappointment. As most all of the good, influential places at Washington have been disposed of the Democracy of Indiana may as well take its usual seat on the last bench in the last row and wait four more long years.

SECRETARY SMITH TURNED DOWN.

His Postmaster at Conyers, Ga., Ousted for a Livingston Man.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—Leonidas Livingston of Georgia is the hero of the hour among Congressmen. He has vindicated the right of the Congressmen to control the patronage of the postoffices, and in doing so has literally forced the President to back water and to turn down a member of his own Cabinet. Briefly, Secretary Hoke Smith had a man appointed Postmaster at Conyers, Ga., which is in Livingston's district. Livingston favored another man and forced the President to cause the appointment of Hoke Smith's man to be revoked and his own man to be appointed.

In return for this victory Congressman Livingston is expected to help out the administration's anti-silver policy. Livingston, as a Farmer's Alliance man, has naturally been a free silver supporter. The alliance has run its length in the South, but it has enabled Livingston to become a power in politics so great that he turns down Secretary Hoke Smith. Nevertheless, Georgians say the fight is but just beginning, and some of them are sure that Secretary Smith will win in the end. He has with him the younger and more progressive element of the party, who fought "Farmer" Livingston and the others who were trying to turn the Democracy over to the alliance. Their present fight is to purge the party of that influence. As they were original supporters of Cleveland they occupy a vantage ground with the administration.

GROVER'S CIVIL SERVICE POLICY.

Every Vacancy Will Be Filled by a Democrat—Bureau Chiefs Doomed.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The *World* this morning on its editorial page prints the following in double-leaded type from its Washington correspondent:

The President's civil service policy has not changed. A malicious report to the contrary was invented by a newspaper openly hostile to Mr. Cleveland and really antagonistic to the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland has no intention of refusing to make appointments for political reasons. He will not make removals for political reasons unless offensive partisanship is charged and proved. He will make and countenance, however, a good many removals, and every vacancy thus made will be filled by a Democrat. Mr. Cleveland, in his last administration, experienced great trouble from the partisanship of bureau and division chiefs. Men whom he had retained in office did their utmost to embarrass his administration. They were willing to risk their places for the purpose of discrediting the Democratic administration. They hoped for preferment and promotion by aiding the return of a Republican President. Some of these men were in office when Mr. Cleveland returned to Washington. A few of them have been missed and others will be. The President and the members of his Cabinet are determined to have subordinates on whom they can rely in confidential positions. Mr. Cleveland has not yet considered any change in the civil service rules. That may come later, but no such intention as has been attributed to Mr. Cleveland, of putting all minor appointments under a commission and establishing a permanent tenure, is entertained by him. He authorizes the statement that nothing that the New York *Sun* says of his intentions can be accurate.

TO SETTLE THE GUN QUESTION.

Important Meeting of the Ordnance Board to Be Held in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—[Special.]—For the first time in the history of the Ordnance and Fortification Board, that body of experts will hold a session in Chicago June 6. Officially it is stated the board is to meet there because Gen. Schofield, its President, is now in that vicinity, and because Gen. Cutcheon, the civilian member, who resides in Detroit, Mich., will find it equally convenient to visit Chicago; but the World's Fair is generally supposed to be the magnet which draws the board from its usual place of meeting in Washington to Chicago. The Chicago session of the board is to be a most important one. The question of a new magazine small arm is to be discussed, and the point settled whether the United States army will be equipped with a modern magazine rifle of American or foreign invention. The special board which has been investigating this subject concluded its labors last week. Its report was yesterday sent to Chicago for the action of Gen. Schofield's board. It is understood that this report finds none of the American weapons tested satisfactory, and it now rests with the board to say whether the Ordnance Bureau shall proceed with the manufacture of the Krag-Jorgensen gun, the foreign weapon adopted by the board before Congress passed an act requiring a further test of American inventions. The decision of Secretary Lamont will finally settle the matter, but it is presumed he will be largely governed in his action by the recommendation of the Ordnance and Fortification Board.

Lieut. Glassford Called Back.

Secretary Lamont has decided to recall Lieut. William A. Glassford, the young signal officer temporarily with the American Legation at Paris. He has been ordered to return home by July 1. It is understood that Minister Eustis has asked for Second Lieut. Andrew Hero Jr., Fourth Artillery, but as this young officer has had only two years with his regiment there is some hesitancy about granting the request. Changes in the attachés of the American Legation at London, Rome, St. Petersburg, and Madrid will also soon be in order.

False Reports About Ex-Secretary Noble

Ex-Secretary Noble emphatically denies the published reports that he intends to make his home in Oklahoma with a view to representing that Territory in the United States Senate when it shall have become a State.

ILLINOIS' HISTORIC BELL COMING.

Kaskaskia's Pioneer Bell Spirited Away to Be Shown at the Fair.

In a few days Illinois will prove to the world that it is not wholly devoid of interesting historical relics by exhibiting in the State Building at Jackson Park a bronze church bell 200 years old. It is coming from Kaskaskia, has been on the way for two weeks, and was expected to arrive last night. As it was the first bell ever heard west of the Alleghany Mountains and is much older than the long silent proclaimer of Independence now on exhibition in the Pennsylvania Building, it has a history full of deep interest.

Away back in 1672 when the boundless West was young Father Marquette, a pioneer priest, marched across the prairies until he reached the Mississipi River and there he stopped and founded a Catholic mission. A town given the Indian name of Kaskaskia grew up around it and became the first State capital as well as the center of western culture and hospitality.

History states that Father Marquette was one of the most eloquent and famous men of his time. He labored hard for the little church and lived to see it flourish. A few years after him came Father Graves and under his care the mission grew. King Louis of France became so much concerned in its prosperity that he sent over from Paris as a gift to the church this bell, together with a Madonna, a silver service and full outfit of priestly robes. The silver service, as well as quite a collection of other ancient articles, principally furniture from Kaskaskia, which Miss Mary Callahan procured, will also be exhibited. At one time in its career the town had 10,000 inhabitants, but today it is nothing more than an aged hamlet nearly washed out of existence by changes in the current of the river.

Strong efforts were made to get this bell for the Centennial, the New Orleans, and the Paris Expositions, but the people of the place were so jealous of it that they would not permit it to be moved. When the World's Fair came on Miss Callahan appealed to Father L. W. Ferland, the present officiating priest and he succeeded in securing it for her. It is not quite as large as "Old Liberty," or so dear to the hearts of the people, but will undoubtedly attract a great deal of attention.

Speaking of the matter E. G. Mattock of Chester, said:

"A sensation will be created at old Kaskaskia if a copy of THE TRIBUNE falls into the hands of a dweller of that benighted burg and he learns that the Liberty Bell, cherished and revered of every Kaskaskian, from old Gov. Bond down to Father Ferland, the priest of today, has been secretly removed from its lofty resting place in the belfry of the Catholic church and shipped away on the railroad to be exhibited at the World's Fair. The bell was a present to the people of Kaskaskia by the King of France to his beloved subjects in America, and it was the first bell rang in the otherwise vast wilderness of the Western country. For more than a century it has pealed forth the knell of doom, as each true Catholic was laid away in the church yard, so near its iron tongue that its every vibration caused a tremor among the moldy bones beneath the green sod, creating a sympathy between the living and the dead, or calling to the church the glad procession of the man and maiden to be wed.

"Would this sacred relic be removed and taken to the World's Fair? No!" exclaims the old pioneer, wedded to fogyish notions and hating innovations. "No, the river has stolen nearly all our lands, it has made us remove our sacred dead to the hills, and now they want to rob us of our holy bell. No!" The parish priest, Father Ferland, has tried to induce the older ones to give their consent and has given a heavy bond for its safe return. He has assisted the Columbian club of Randolph County in securing one of the most interesting collections of American antiquities at the Fair. He got everything worthy of note except the bell, but there he paused. He did not desire to remove it by force. Other hands, however, at the dead of night, quietly spirited it, with muffled tongue, to its new place of honor, where thousands may gaze upon it and wonder. But the old folks at Kaskaskia will be mad, for they do not know and will not be apprised of it until they read it in the papers."

Among the other relics are a table on which Elias Kent Kane wrote the first constitution of the State, a colonial bedstead, a bureau that was used in Col. Pierre Menard's mansion, a carved mahogany mantle, taken from the room in the old hotel in which a banquet was given to Gen. Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to the place; the table on which the banquet was spread, and a mirror owned by Gov. Bond that was the most elaborate thing in the way of luxury of the time. There is also a table that was owned by Mrs. Horace Frances, née Lelhia Irby, a school teacher, who had among her pupils Gen. John Pope and Col. Don Morrison, the grandfather of William R. Morrison.

Said to Have Taken Employer's Funds.

JACKSON, Mich., May 21.—[Special.]—Frank P. Hess was arrested at the Michigan Central Depot this afternoon in response to a telegram from the Superintendent of Police at Buffalo, N. Y., charging him with appropriating $300 in cash and a diamond ring belonging to his employer. Hess admits he has the valuables, but claims his employer knew of his intended departure, and also that most of the money belonged to him. He will go back without requisition papers, and Buffalo officers will come for him Monday.

It has come To This

That every successful, meritorious article has its imitations. The genuine pure article will often be judged by the imitation. No preparations require for their manufacture more care and skill, more costly and purer materials, than Flavoring Extracts.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc.

have won their way to public confidence by the pure materials used, and the new process for extracting from the fruits the natural flavors.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Surprised on State Street.

A person looking in our State Street windows to-day will be astonished at the goods and the prices there displayed

Monday, May 22d.

The prices named are for that day only—so you better come early and see whether we have not anticipated your wants exactly.

Moquette Carpets, $1.

Take Elevators to Fourth Floor and order these while we have them.

Body Brussels also for $1.

But only 100 Pieces at that price.

Oriental and Domestic Rugs,

in bewildering abundance. The prices as pleasing as the goods.

Upholstery Attractions.

Drapery Silk for 50c.
The regular 75c quality—only 2,000 yards.
Irish Point Lace Curtains, $5 a pair.
Values from $6.50 to $7.50.
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, $2.25 a pair.
A new shipment of these popular goods.
Curtain Laces, only 25c yd.
Embroidered Muslins, values up to 50c.
Iron Beds, $5 to $7.
Mattresses, only $11.75.
Pure Hair, 40 pounds.
Woven Wire Cots, only $1.25.
Sold elsewhere for $1.75.
Toilet Quilts, only $1.
Silkaline Quilts, worth $3, for $2.25.
Dimity and Satin Quilts, $3 and up.

TO BE FOUND ON THE FOURTH FLOOR.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

A DISCOUNT OF 25% ON BOYS' CLOTHING.

This means that you get the garments for one-fourth less than the marked prices on them.

These prices are themselves reductions from the original values, so that in some cases you will be getting 30 to 50% discount.

They are all spring weight, seasonable goods, although we may not have every size in any one style.

We have placed on separate counters several hundred of these garments, including—

The small Sherwood Suits, with vest, ages 4 to 8 years.
Short Pants Suits, 2 Pieces, ages 4 to 14 years.
Child's Kilt Suits, ages 2½ to 5.
Children's Spring Overcoats.

One-fourth Discount Sale on Second Floor.

You are looking for a table water. You want one you have absolute confidence in. The best is none too good. Then order

SILURIAN

A pure and wholesome spring water.
SILURIAN MINERAL SPRING CO.
Phone Main, 2571. 157 Wabash Ave.

A DIAMOND RING

At 25 CTS. per day isn't bad—Is It?
The assortment will interest you.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, *Importer.*
108 STATE-ST. Columbus Memorial Bldg.

VICTORS

are acknowledged leaders and sell for $150. We want you to ride the best, and if you cannot afford to pay the full amount down our easy payment plan will suit you. For . . . .

39 Cents a Day

we will sell you the Victor, and in one year you own a Bicycle that is worth its full value. Victors are all that is claimed for them.

CREDENDAS

are high-grade Bicycles that are superior to many of the so-called high-priced wheels. They sell at $115, and are worth every penny of it. This we guarantee. If you cannot pay its full value down, then take one at

26 Cents a Day,

according to our easy payment plan. You take your wheel, have the use of it the entire season, and we do your saving. Call at our store and have the plan explained. If you cannot call send for circulars.

108 Madison-st., Chicago.

A.G. SPALDING & BROS.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY FOR JUNE.

Irrigation in the Arid States. By Charles Howard Shinn. (Illustrated.) Describes practical irrigating operations and their results, with the aid of many illustrations.

The Ceremonial Use of Tobacco. By John Hawkins. An account of the use of tobacco as incense and sacrifice and in the operations of seers and medicine-men.

An Ethnological Study of the Yuruks. By Alcide T. M. d'Andria. (Illustrated.) A popular description of a wandering people in Turkey, with pictures showing their features, dress, and dwellings.

Modern Miracles. By Prof. E. P. Evans. Describes some of the astonishing feats of Arabian and Hindu fakirs.

OTHER ARTICLES ON

The Phenomena of Death in Battle; The Revival of Witchcraft; Adaptations of Seeds and Fruits; Why Grow Old? Children's Questions; East Central African Customs; The Bay of Fundy Tides and Marshes; Sketch of Sir Archibald Geikie. (With Portrait.)

50 cents a number; $5.00 a year.

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

MOTHS FURS Stored, Insured, and Repaired. Absolute Security, Moderate Charges.

Leave or send order and we will call for goods and deliver policy without delay.

A. BISHOP & CO.,
The Reliable Furriers,
156 STATE STREET.

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

Catalogues in English, German, Swedish or Norwegian, or treatise on Rupture cured with Electric Truss, 6 cents.

The Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Co.
201-211 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

"The Putnam"

Until Further Notice Our Store will be . . . .

Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock.

SPRING OVERCOATS

Worth $10, $12 and $15 for—— $6.00

MONDAY EVENING—

(This Evening), from 5 o'clock until 9, we shall sell fashionable ALL WOOL Spring Overcoats, in light, medium, and dark colors, worth $10 to $15—

FOR $6.00

These Overcoats are late purchases and extra values. They are arranged on separate tables for inspection during the day.

NONE SOLD UNTIL 5 O'CLOCK.

"THE PUTNAM,"

All Around the N. E. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

This is the house that has Japanese Rugs in every size.

This is the house that sells them cheapest.

There are one hundred bales of Japanese Rugs just in, which contain all the following sizes:

18x36 inches	65 cts
3x3 feet	$ 1.25
2-6x4-6 feet	$ 1.50
2-6x4 feet	$ 1.50
2-6x5 feet	$ 2.00
3x6 feet	$ 3.00
4x7 feet	$ 4.50
4x8 feet	$ 6.50
6x9 feet	$ 7.50
7-6x10-6 feet	$12.00
8x10 feet	$12.00
9x9 feet	$12.00
9x12 feet	$15.00
12x12 feet	$20.00
12x15 feet	$25.00

They are in Oriental designs, such as Daghestan, Anatolian, Kazak, and Shirvan, in antique and modern styles—patterns which have never before been shown in this country.

In style, color, and finish they are unsurpassed.

—Wabash-av. Building.

BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY. Under Legal Guarantee BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days by New and Secret Remedy. You can be treated at home for the same price and guarantee; with those who prefer to come here we will contract to pay expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills and make no charge if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicite the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind guarantee. Absolute proofs at office or sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., Room 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays 9 a. m to 3 p. m.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Special Sale of

Fine Dress Fabrics

"Suitable for wear at the Exposition,"
"or for travel, seaside and mountain."

WE announce, *for this week*, an especially prepared Sale of Fine Dress Fabrics, which are *particularly adapted* for wear at the Exposition, as well as most desirable for travel, seaside and mountain.

The large, fresh assortments—bought with special reference to this sale—are *complete* and *by far* the largest and choicest in Chicago. They consist of 42 to 54 inches, all-wool fabrics, and *are marked at a uniform price, as follows:*

" *Hopsackings and Homespun*—75c. yard.
" *Novelty Serges and Diagonals*—75c. yard.
" *Shepherd's Checks* (*black and white, only*)—75c. yard.
" *Stripe Biege Effects*—75c. yard.
" *Storm Serges* (*all colors*)—75c. yard.

The regular market prices of these goods range from $1 to $1.50 yard.

This Sale occurs on the Main Floor—4th Aisle North—where one-fourth of the entire counter space of the Dress Goods Dept. is devoted to the display.

Note.—Capes made from any of the above fabrics—to match the suit—are serviceable, stylish and much favored.

CHICAGO, CLARK & ADAMS. ST. PAUL, 7TH AND ROBERTS. BOSTON, 92 WASHINGTON ST. CINCINNATI, 57-59 W. 6TH ST. WASHINGTON, 615-617 PENN AVE. KANSAS CITY, 916 MAIN ST. HARTFORD, ASYLUM ST.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

NEW YORK, 145-147 BOWERY AND BROADWAY, COR. 9TH. SAN FRANCISCO, 719 MARKET ST. PORTLAND, ORE., 120 FIRST ST.

ST. LOUIS, 712 OLIVE ST. OMAHA, 207 S. 15TH ST. DENVER, 1645-50 LARIMER. INDIANAPOLIS, 33-39 ILLINOIS ST. PITTSBURG, 400 SMITHFIELD ST. MINNEAPOLIS, 245 NICOLLET AVE. LOS ANGELES, 134 S. SPRING ST.

A POINTER!

IT'S good time to have needed CLOTHING made to order—the best place is NICOLL'S, corner Clark and Adams-sts.; measures recorded free.

Garments expressed anywhere—or delivered through our branch stores.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

CORNER CLARK AND ADAMS STREETS, CHICAGO, (Opposite Post Office.)

See our stores in other cities top of this advertisement.

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO—

Dry Goods Trade.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

CLOAKS

JOSEPH BEIFELD & CO., corner Market and Jackson-sts., will sell their entire surplus of SPRING GARMENTS, consisting of . . .

Ladies' Jackets and Capes, AND Misses' and Children's Jackets,

All of this season's make, choice styles perfection of fit, and desirable materials, at AUCTION to the HIGHEST BIDDER in lots to suit the retail trade.

The sale will take place

TUESDAY, MAY 23,

AT 9:30 A. M. PROMPT, AT THE WAREROOMS OF

JOSEPH BEIFELD & CO.
Cor. Market & Jackson-sts.

Goods open for inspection and catalogues to be had Monday, May 22.

This is a "new move" in the Wholesale Cloak business, and a full attendance of dry goods merchants is expected.

P. S.—In conjunction with this sale Joseph Beifeld & Co. will offer 400 pieces of STORM SERGES and other desirable Suitings.

WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE,
C. M. WILBUR, Auctioneer.

VISITORS IN TOWN

ARE INVITED TO VIEW THE GRAND EXHIBIT AT THE

Oriental Art Rooms

—OF—

C & B

COSTIKYAN & BEDROSIAN,
212 Wabash-av.

Nearly Half a Million DOLLARS' WORTH OF

Art Treasures from the Orient and Europe

Now Being Sold at Great Reductions.

Owing to the ill-health of the senior member of the firm the ENTIRE BUSINESS is to be closed out

AT AUCTION

Commencing a week from next Monday. In the meantime anything in the Art Rooms can be bought

At Private Sale.

2,000 BEAUTIFUL ORIENTAL RUGS— From $10 to $[illegible]
ANTIQUE ART FURNITURE— From $10 to $[illegible]
IMPERIAL CLOCKS AND BRONZES— From $[illegible]
ENAMELS, CARVINGS, BRIC-A-BRAC, AND FAIENCE—From $[illegible]
EMBROIDERIES AND TAPESTRIES— From $1 to $[illegible]

Everything will be sold irrespective of [illegible] are invited.

COSTIKYAN & BEDROSIAN, Importers, 212 Wabash-av.

Convenience and Economy

effected in every household by the use of

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

The best way to improve and strengthen Soups and Sauces of all kinds is to add a little of this famous product.

NEWSDEALERS
THE NEWSPAPER EASIEST TO SELL IS
THE NEWSPAPER THAT SELLS ITSELF
TO DISPLAY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE IS TO SELL IT.
SELL TO MAKE
WRITE FOR RATES AND TE[illegible]

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

FLORA FROM JAPAN

UNIQUE EXHIBIT NOW IN THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

Glimpses of the Orient to Be Caught in the Small Space Allotted to the Empire—Ferns, Vines, Grasses, and Flowers Crowded Together in a Thoroughly un-Japanese Way—This the Result of a Lack of Room—Some of the Trees and Plants Especially Prized.

The Japanese exhibit in the Horticultural Building covers only a small space (130x20 feet), but it is crowded full of "things Japanese," and gives a comprehensive idea of Japanese floriculture. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the accumulation of so many varieties of vegetable and mineral life in so small a spot is not Japanese, but was necessitated by the limitations of space. The different species which, in Japan, might be found only in a hundred or more different gardens are here exhibited and contracted into one exhibit.

There are many varieties of shrubs, ferns, grasses, vines, and flowers; a path laid out with sand, hemmed in on the sides by bamboo; natural stones of all sizes from pebbles up to rocks; urns containing plants, both flowering and non-flowering; stone lanterns, a rustic bridge, a pond; a well, which overflows with spring water, and above which hangs the "kashiwa" (a species of oak); trimmed trees, dwarf trees, wide-spreading banyan trees, sago palms, etc.; in fact, everything to be expected, except the sand model of Mount Fuji, which seems to be missing. Unfortunately the dwarf tree near the south end was killed on the way by the frost. It was a specimen of a kind of arbor-vitæ and was about 100 years old. The two stone-lanterns "toro" represent two different styles, the southern one bears the name "Kasugatoro" (dur-lantern); the other, with the broader cap, is called for that reason "yukimi-toro" (snow-guard-lantern). The name "Japan" is inscribed on

JAPANESE FLOWER SELLERS.

PRIVATE GARDEN.

a "fuda-ita," a piece of worm-eaten "shipwood," fastened to the eastern wall.

The exhibit of Japanese floriculture is extensive and exhausting. Japan is composed of gardens, "from the least to the greatest" in size; it is, in fact, itself an immense garden, a huge park, and a miniature paradise. Gardens, not only public but also private, abound. Even the poorest and humblest house is not without its little oasis of natural beauty, if it be no more than a single plant and blossom, or even only a twig. For the Japanese word "hana" is more comprehensive in its meaning, and includes not merely blossoms, but also stems and branches, and even stumps of blossomless trees and shrubs. A Japanese garden, therefore, may not contain a single blossom or scarcely a sprig of green. Some have nothing green at all, and consist entirely of rocks and pebbles and sand.

See Sermons in Stones.

One such large garden had been designed with the distinct purpose of conveying the impression of "approaching the sea over a verge of dunes." The Japanese are the people who truly and keenly find "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything."

The principal purpose, in fact, for a garden in Japan is realistic, naturalistic; it aims to imitate, and does not attempt to improve, actual landscapes. "It is, therefore, at once a picture and a poem; perhaps even more a poem than a picture." Sometimes, also, serious ones may be attempted and abstract moral ideas, such as charity, faith, piety, content, calm, and connubial bliss may be expressed in the beauties of nature.

Japan is a land of flowers, but it maintains a nobility in floral as well as social institutions. There are about a dozen "hana" that are reckoned among first-class; and even among these feudal lords there are gradations. Each has also its special meaning and use. The twelve "majores dii" of the Japanese floral kingdom are the cherry, chrysanthemum, cypress, bamboo, lotus, maple, peony, pine, plum, and wisteria.

The bamboo is both useful and ornamental. Its many good qualities render it exceedingly valuable in manufacturing innumerable articles, both small and great; and its neatness and simple beauty make it a common ornament.

The cherry is the king of Japanese flowers, and is, therefore, abundantly cultivated. Both cherry and plum trees are raised, not for their fruit, but for their blossoms. The regulation present for the New Year celebration is the simple combination of the pine, bamboo, and plum (sho-chiku-bai), with which may often be mistaken representations of the stork and the tortoise, all symbols of long life. The pine and the bamboo also make up the main part of the "kado-matsu," the out-door New Year's decorations which stand in front of the gateway or the doorway of each house.

One simple but delightful recreation of the

UNDER THE WISTARIA.

drooping blossoms, may be used to form a sort of arbor.

The art of flower arrangement in Japan is a great accomplishment, and the theory of it is quite complex. The basal idea is simple, for the Japanese do not believe in such a massing of various colors and of different flowers, branches, grasses, etc, as is needed to delight our artistic senses. One who has succeeded in developing within him the Japanese esthetic ideas cannot help feeling that what is called here a "bouquet" is generally "a vulgar murdering of flowers, an outrage upon the color-sense, a brutality, an abomination." The most artistic American could scarcely appreciate, as much as even the lowest Japanese, the beauty of a solitary spray of blossoms or even of a solitary branch or twig without a single blossom.

The whole theory of Japanese flower arrangement depends upon the "language of

CHRYSANTHEMUM VENDER.

line" rather than upon mass or color. Upon this simple base a rigid and complex system has been established, which has been carefully and thoroughly studied and analyzed by a foreign architect, an Englishman, in the employ of the Japanese Government. It will serve to give some idea of the magnitude and complexity of the subject to state that Mr. Conder's explanation thereof covers 100 pages of the "Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan." He has discussed and illustrated by numerous drawings the proper and improper combinations, the language of flowers, and other interesting matters.

Flower Arranging an Art.

This art of arranging flowers was considered by the Japanese as an "elegant accomplishment," and was an important item in the education of women of rank. But it appertained also to men of rank and of culture who might have retired from active life to the leisure of literary and esthetic pursuits. It has been stated that those who engaged in this "fine art" would possess the following ten virtues:

The privilege of associating with superiors; ease and dignity before men of rank; a serene disposition and forgetfulness of cares; amusement in solitude; familiarity with the nature of plants and trees; the respect of mankind; constant gentleness of character; healthiness of mind and body; a religious spirit; self-abnegation and restraint.

The Japanese, like ourselves, use the names of flowers for girls, but also prefix the honorific O. Common names are: O'Matsu (pine), O'Hana (blossom), O'Ume (plum), and O'Take (bamboo). They also compare woman's beauty to the cherry blossom, and her sweetness and gentleness to the plum blossom.

But, while the chrysanthemum, being the imperial flower, is loved and reverenced, the cherry calls forth the tendered and deepest feelings. The mountain cherry, "yama zakura," is the type of the true Japanese. An old and familiar poem runs as follows:

Shiki-shima no
Yamato-gokoro wo
Hito towaba,
Asa-hi ni niou
Yama-sakura-bana.

This is, being interpreted: "If a man ask for the true Japanese heart (spirit), [it is] the wild cherry blossom glowing in the morning sunlight."

IF DEMOCRATS CONTROL THEIR FORCES.

Congressional Bill May Pass—But There Are Four Recalcitrants at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21.—Tomorrow the legislators will begin to return to Springfield and Tuesday morning the legislative mill will again commence to grind. Some important measures yet remain to be passed upon and the Democratic leaders are doing their utmost to secure a full Democratic attendance this week. They hope to have seventy-seven Democrats present, and at the first appearance of this number the Congressional apportionment bill will be reported from the committee and read a second time. If this number can be kept here two days the bill will be read a third time and put upon its passage. Representatives Carson, Forsythe, Wilkening, and McGee are still standing out against the bill.

The House calendar is not burdened with special orders for this week. Learvitt's bill to amend the chattel mortgage law comes up as a special order Tuesday. Mr. Anderson's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill appropriating $5,000 to the widow of Justice Scholfield failed to pass will also come up Tuesday. Mr. Kent's motion to reconsider the vote by which Carson's street car fare bill failed to pass will be disposed of the first legislative day of this week.

There are only four special orders on the Senate calendar and it is the intention of the friends of the Berry anti-pool bill to dispose of these as soon as possible and proceed at once to the regular order. The anti-pool measure occupies a place almost at the bottom of the calendar, and as it requires a suspension of the roles to call it up for consideration it is likely it will not be reached this or next week. The following are the bills which will come up as special orders this week:

By Mahoney—Amending the law in relation to the incorporation of cities and villages, on third reading.

O'Malley—Providing for the enlargement of Lincoln Park, on third reading.

Paisley—Empowering Township Auditors to raise money by taxation, on second reading.

Johnson—Authorizing and empowering judges in courts of record to sign bills of exception.

The Ford compulsory school bill will come up on its passage Tuesday, action of it having been postponed from last Thursday. Since that time the Democratic Senators have held a caucus, and with the exception of Paisley, have agreed to support the measure.

CANADA IS WAITING FOR GROVER TO ACT.

The Dominion Ready to Make a Treaty for Free Interchange of Goods.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 21.—"The Commercial Relations of Canada" is the title of a new blue book issued yesterday by the Financial Department. Mr. Foster, the Minister of Finance, admits the McKinley tariff has caused a large decrease in Canadian exports to the United States. In 1889 the exports were $36,449,228 and in 1892 $31,624,304. In respect to reciprocity the Finance Minister says:

The result of conferences with the United States so far as the trade question is concerned may be briefly stated thus: That it was found impossible to frame a treaty upon the basis of a mutual free interchange of the natural products of both countries alone; that manufactured goods must be included and that any agreement for an interchange of natural and manufactured goods must be based upon preferential treatment in favor of the United States and upon a uniform tariff for that country and Canada as against the rest of the world. As this involved discrimination against Great Britain and practical tariff control by the United States, the Canadian Commissioners declined to accept these conditions. How far the recent change of administration in the United States will affect Canadian interests remains to be seen.

R. F. Christian Arrested.

R. F. Christian was locked up at the Central station Saturday on warrants sworn out by M. Block and A. Johnson, on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. Christian has an employment agency with an office at No. 260 Lake street. He charges customers $3 and guarantees them work. Block and Johnson allege that Christian told them he could furnish them work right away if they would pay the regular fee of $3. This they paid and were told that a place awaited them at Hammond, Ind. They went to the place to which they had been directed by Christian, but found they had been deceived, and the arrest followed. Christian has been in the business in Chicago for more than twelve years, and yesterday was the first time he had been arrested. It had always been supposed that his transactions were honest, and his friends refuse to believe that they are otherwise.

SAWED AT THE PARK.

MODEL MILL WILL MAKE LUMBER WHILE THE VISITOR WAITS.

Interesting Exhibit to Be Seen in the Machinery Hall Annex—Will Be a Revelation Even to Men Old in the Lumber Business—Human Labor Minimized to the Lowest Degree—Great Saving of Material Effected—Provisions Against Accident—A Triumph of Ingenuity.

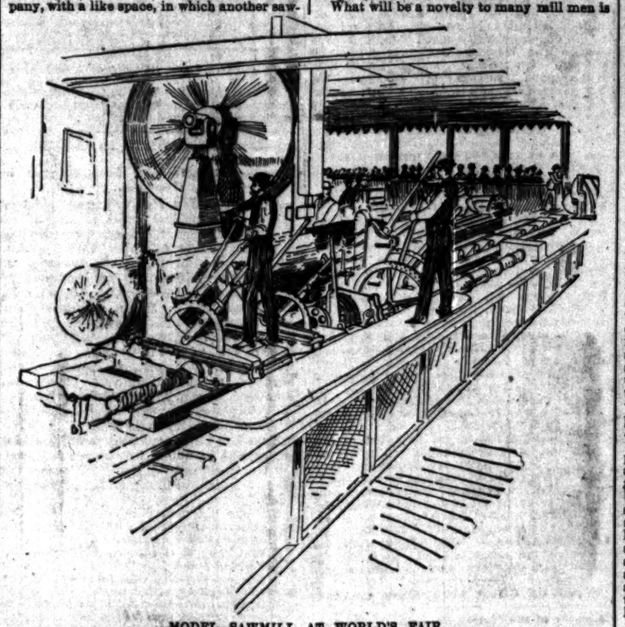
The engineer at the Stearns Manufacturing company's model sawmill, on the first floor of the sawmill annex to Machinery Hall, will open the throttle of a 20x24 engine at 11 o'clock today. The sawyer and carriage men on the story above will take up their belts a notch, work a few hours, and the first log ever sawed in Jackson Park will be reduced to lumber. It would gladden the heart of a man who has bent himself double and brought on chronic rheumatism straining on cant hooks and tugging at slabs heavy enough to sink a canal boat in the rude old mills that are to be found even to this day in out of the way places to see how easily it is done. No lifting on knotty logs until the litter sees stars, no heavy pitch pine boards to stumble over carriage tracks and rickety floors with on the run, no noisy old circular saw to get hot and make boards one inch thick at one end and two and a half inches thick at the

STEARN'S SAWMILL.

other, thus causing the sawyer to deliver extemporaneous remarks that would make a pirate blush—nothing of this kind at the model sawmill. Here everything is done by steam from the time the log leaves the ground until it is delivered at the back of the mill in finished lumber, lath, and sawdust; the employés have simply to manipulate levers and wear a nonchalant air.

This particular mill will run from 11 to 11:30 and from 2 to 2:30 o'clock daily. Special attention has been paid to the comfort of visitors in the sawmill building, which is 100 feet southeast of Machinery Hall. Every bit of machinery is surrounded by high wood and iron railings which do not interfere with the view, but afford absolute protection against any possibility of getting clothing caught in machinery. One could not get hurt in the building without putting one's self to serious inconvenience. Broad galleries run around beside and above each exhibit well furnished with seats, so the working of the mills can be watched with comfort. Wherever there is a possibility of danger from flying bits of wood or slivers shields of heavy boards have been provided. Women and children may watch the manufacture of lumber with perfect safety.

The sawmill building, in which two model sawmills, a shingle mill, and machinery for keeping saws in order will be shown in operation, is 200x125 feet in size and two and one-half stories in height. It is built just like a modern mill in every way, with the addition of large skylights. The surroundings are realistic. To the east are the Michigan logging camp and the logging railway. Southeast, in the distance, is the heavy timber of the park, which has been left undisturbed. The building is devoted to sawmills and sawmill machinery. The Stearns Manufacturing company has the west fifty feet of the entire building; next comes the E. P. Allis company, with a like space, in which another sawmill will be in daily operation by June 10; next comes the Covel Manufacturing company, with a display of machinery for filing, setting, swaging, rolling, and mending saws. The Novelty iron works will soon have a shingle mill in operation in the next space. The rest of the building will be occupied by a half dozen smaller exhibits, none of which are yet in place.



MODEL SAWMILL AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Many Woods to Be Sawed.

The timber to be sawed will be white pine from Michigan, yellow pine from Mississippi, and a variety of hard woods from Michigan, West Virginia, and other States. Cotton wood has also been promised from the West. It is proposed to use the various kinds of timber to show the adaptability of the band saw.

The mill is fitted with every appliance invented up to date for the speedy conversion of logs into lumber. The logs are drawn up the slide to the second story by an endless chain, fitted with steel spurs six feet apart. Reaching the log deck they are stopped by a bumper. The sawyer now touches a lever and a pair of Garland "flippers," iron columns four inches in diameter, shoot up out of the floor, sending the log rolling down an inclined plane until it is stooped by a loader. Then the sawyer moves another lever and the loader or stop sinks below the level of the deck, permitting the log to roll upon the carriage. Then it automatically rises again to stop the next log. A Hill "nigger" rigid cylinder type is used in handling the log on the carriage. A "nigger" is a steel shaft fitted with winged teeth and looking very much like the sword of a swordfish, which is operated by a steam cylinder having a six-foot stroke. By pressing a lever this nigger rises above the deck level and the teeth, catching the outer side of the log, turn it on the head blocks until the sawyer thinks it is in the best position for the first cut. It is then "dogged" firmly in place, the carriage is "gigged back," the log is "set" out, and the first slab is taken off.

The carriage on which the log is held while it is sawed is twenty feet long, equipped with No. 3 fractional headblocks, setting to a variation of one-thirty-second of an inch. The first knee is fitted with King dogs and the second and third with dogs of the Boss type. It may be explained for the benefit of those not versed in sawmill phraseology that the headblocks are blocks of cast steel on which the log to be sawed lies; that the knees are upright steel castings, which are moved backward and forward on the headblocks to feed the log to be cut to the saw. The knees are moved by a lever operated by a man who is called the "setter." By signals with the fingers the sawyer indicates to the setter whether he desires to make an inch board, a two-inch plank, and so on. The knees are retracted by a strong spring controlled by a lever and a brake. Dogs are sharp steel hooks operated by levers, by which the log is held firmly in place against the knees.

The carriage is provided with an automatic offset by which, after making a cut, the carriage is moved laterally away from the saw in gigging back, so that the saw may not be heated by rubbing against the side of the log. It has steam feed of the well known "shotgun" pattern. In other words, it is moved back and forth by a piston working in a steam cylinder nine inches in diameter and thirty-two feet in length. In gigging back it can be run at a speed of 1,500 feet a minute.

The mill is of the latest improved Ideal pattern of bandsaw, with eight foot wheels of sufficient face to carry a twelve-inch blade. The upper wheel is an "idler." The tension of the saw is kept always at a certain point by means of counter balances. No matter how much it may heat in tough logs the tension is always even. The saw, which is fifty feet in length, travels at a speed of 10,000 feet or nearly two miles a minute. The feed can be varied from six to thirty inches to each revolution of the log. The reader can figure out for himself how long it would take to cut off a sixteen-foot board. The mill has a capacity of 50,000 feet of white pine lumber a day.

All Done by Machinery.

The boards and slabs on dropping from the saw are carried by live cast iron geared rollers, 10 inches in diameter and 30 inches long, arranged to run in either direction or to stand still at the will of the sawyer, back to the edger and slasher. The edger is No. 1 size; length of rollers, 60 inches. It will edge anything under 6 inches in thickness. The five saws on the arbor, making 1,800 revolutions a minute, can be set to any position by handwheels controlled by the operator. The edger makes good lumber out of the imperfect boards taken off at the first cuts by removing the "wain" or sloping irregular edges due to the curve of the log.

The boards then pass to the trimmer, which has saws 2 feet apart, all running below the level of the table. The operator touches a lever with his foot to lift up the saw necessary to trim a board to exactly 12, 14, 16, or 18 feet in length. The boards are fed to the saws by endless chains. After leaving the trimmer the boards are finished ready for the planing-mill or the market.

The slabs pass on to the end of the live rolls, where they are taken up by screw rolls and carried laterally upon the endless chains of the slasher; thence they are carried under five forty-inch circular saws, running 1,800 revolutions a minute, where they are cut, or "slashed," into four-foot lengths for lath. A man picks up the four-foot blocks and carries them to a bolter, which has a single saw that by means of a guide cuts the block into strips the width for lath. These strips are then taken to the lath-mill, which turns out lath complete as to width and thickness. Next the strips are placed in a sort of a horse with movable jaws, tied into bundles, and by touching a lever with the boot are brought into contact with a pair of saws running on one arbor, which trims the bundles to even lengths, and the work is done.

What will be a novelty to many mill men is the flooring machine. This machine has a gang of sixteen saws in the shape of six-point stars, set on an arbor so that the teeth are spiral instead of in parallel rows. The feed is variable; the speed is 1,800 revolutions a minute. It will cut 30,000 to 40,000 feet a day. It is designed for cutting yellow pine flooring.

The edgings and waste bits of lumber are thrown into a hopper leading to what mill men call a "hog." A "hog" is a mill which grinds these bits into dust for fuel. For most sawmills use sawdust for fuel and the band saw is so economical of timber that it does not furnish enough to keep a mill going. The band saw cuts a kerf of one-eighth inch only; the circular saw, which it displaced, cut a kerf of five-sixteenths inch. Thus the band saw makes a saving of three-sixteenths of an inch of good timber on every cut, or a saving of 10 to 15 per cent.

In the filing-room every appliance for the care of saws will be shown. Every process, swaging, filing, and so on, is done automatically by machinery. The attendant has only to put the saw in place, start the machine, then go off and take a nap. When he comes back he will find the saw ready for use again. The operation of brazing and mending broken saws will also be shown.

Seven men will be required to operate the mill. The belting, canthooks, and everything used is listed as part of the exhibit. Saws and machinery of various makes will be used. The company will not confine its exhibit to its own manufactures.

Those Little Hands.

"These little hands," said he, as he fondly held them in one of his own; "these little hands shall do no work when we are married—especially on the piano."

But the last clause of his remark was very sotto voce, indeed.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

TORY VIEW OF THE HOME RULE STRUGGLE IN PARLIAMENT.

Progress Made by Violating an Unwritten Law of the House of Commons and by Making a Concession on a Vital Point—Silence Among the Irish and Gladstonians a Feature—The Financial Clauses the Ones on Which the Big Fight Must be Made—Premier's Health Again Poor.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, May 20.—Mr. Gladstone is now in a position to measure, if he will, rather more accurately than he has yet done the strength of the forces arrayed against him and his policy. The home rule bill has been a fortnight in committee and two clauses out of forty have been passed by a use of the closure, which nobody defends, except from a party point of view; the other by a concession on a vital point, which Mr. Gladstone had distinctly refused to make the week before. By these two forms of tactics—one a violation of the unwritten law of the House of Commons; the other a surrender—he has carried through committee twenty lines out of 400, exclusive of the schedules. His reflections on that fortnight's work are not, perhaps, of an exhilarating kind. The rate of progress was described last week by John Morley, rhetorically, but with some approach to accuracy, when he said at this pace it would take a twelve months to see the bill through committee.

It has to be observed, further, that such progress as has been made has been due largely to a conspiracy of silence among the Gladstonians, and especially among the Irish. They have, indeed, spoken on side issues, and on personal matters, and still more often have they spoken while their opponents were speaking. Interruptions have been systematic and systematically offensive. But silence was kept at first on the most serious and weighty issues.

Last week saw Mr. Gladstone at his worst, when he would neither explain nor allow any colleague or ally to explain what was really meant by "imperial supremacy," or in what sense, or to what degree, or in what circumstances the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over the Legislature at Dublin was to be operative and efficient. The foundations of the empire and the principles which are inwoven with the unwritten Constitution of the empire were, if Mr. Gladstone had his way, to be unsettled. The limits of the authority of both crown and Parliament were to be undefined.

Explanation Is Wanted.

It was obvious that the Unionists would not leave the matter there. The country, though it moves slowly, began to move. The shiftiness of Mr. Gladstone's policy was too open not to arouse alarm. Gladstonian members began to hear from their constituents, who wanted to know whether, after all, home rule really meant separation, and whether the Parliament at Dublin was to be for all or for many practical purposes of coördinate and coequal jurisdiction with the Parliament at Westminster.

The Unionists, whose conduct of this contest has not always been either consistent or shrewd, raised the question again this week. They knew there was anxiety if not dissension among the Gladstonians. They knew the country was stirring. They perceived it was possible to compel the Ministry sooner or later to say yes or no to the question at issue. Sir Henry James moved an amendment to Clause 2, declaring that the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom should remain unaffected and undiminished over all persons, matters, and things, within the Queen's dominions. Now those are enacting words, with a force and significance and authority very different from the nebulous declaration of the preamble, which was almost hypothetical in form, and certainly perfidious in intention.

Mr. Gladstone admitted the force of Sir Henry's arguments, as well he might. The ex-Attorney-General handled the question as a jurist and constitutional lawyer. The Prime Minister's own opinions and sympathies were probably with his former colleague and present opponent. It is never to be forgotten that there is a broad basis of real conservatism to Mr. Gladstone's mind. He was aware, too, of the agitation among his own followers and among his supporters outside the house.

Gladstone Makes an Offer.

Moved by these two impulses he offered to introduce a clause, the framing of which was to rest with himself, after clause 32. He hoped thus to quiet the just apprehensions of the English and to persuade the Irish that imperial supremacy might still be the vague, unreal, inoperative sham they meant it to be. They were startled. Some of his own colleagues were startled—the same men who had declared in effect, though not in words, that supremacy at Westminster could only be tolerated at Dublin on condition that it will never, or seldom, be enforced. For several minutes Mr. Gladstone was surrounded by an eager and gesticulating group. Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Asquith, and others were evidently annoyed at their leader's offer. Sir Henry hesitated. Mr. Collings warned him that the spider was only asking the fly to walk into his parlor. Mr. Chamberlain, who during this session has led his own party of Liberal-Unionists, and to some extent his allies, with extraordinary ability and brilliancy, insisted that there should be no delay. He quoted Mr. Redmond and others, and of such testimony there is no lack, to show that the doctrine of "dormant" supremacy was the means with which they meant to secure substantial independence. The government stood pledged to a real supremacy. Let them make it real. The speech stirred the House on both sides. What was remarkable was the evident approval of many Gladstonian Radicals. Mr. Gladstone saw that the moment had come when he had to choose between English support and Irish approval, and he reluctantly accepted Sir Henry James' amendment; protesting, however, that nothing further should be extorted from him. It was the first signal success the Unionists and the Union have won since the bill went into committee, and it may have far-reaching consequences. They have at last imbedded the principle of imperial supremacy in the bill itself. They will now attempt to apply it, and, by amendments to successive clauses, to make sure that in practice as well as in principle the Imperial Parliament shall still be imperial.

Premier's Health Suffering.

Mr. Gladstone's health has, it is feared, suffered from this prolonged and harrowing struggle, of which the end is still so remote. Sir Andrew Clark has again appeared upon the scene. That eminent physician is sometimes a political factor of the first importance. He ordered his illustrious patient to take a little rest, and it is Sir Andrew who is really responsible for the interval of the last two nights, during which home rule has given way to other subjects. Mr. Gladstone has gone to Hawarden for, it is said, a fortnight, not dismayed certainly, hardly even discouraged, for his courage is equal to any fortune. But the adroitness and fertility of his own tactics, his oratorical successes, his incomparable stall in leadership, his mastery over the sympathies of the House, his opponents included, can no longer entirely blind him to the tremendous obstacles which stand between him and the success of his bill.

Already we hear rumors that the financial clauses of the bill may be abandoned. It is difficult to come to any financial agreement with the Irish which his English supporters will stand. If any final proposals be made they must be discussed. Even Mr. Meller cannot too often apply the closure before the complicated and difficult details of home rule finance have been adequately discussed. There is no question on which the House is more jealous of its authority than on a question of finance. But where is the time to be found for adequate discussion if the bill is ever to be got to the Lords? And why, ask some of the eager Gladstonians, waste time in perfecting the details of a measure which the Lords are certain to reject? So there is some notion of inserting dummy or temporary financial clauses, a measure so desperate that I do not believe it creditable. I refer to it only as an illustration of the doubts which begin to possess the Gladstonian mind. But it is Mr. Gladstone and not the Gladstonians who will take the final decision. This is Mr. Gladstone's fight and he is in command. G. W. S.

MILWAUKEE APPOINTMENTS AGREED ON.

Slate Arranged by Mitchell and Somers Is Not Satisfactory to All.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—[Special.]—Senator Mitchell and Congressman Somers have agreed upon the following recommendations for Milwaukee: For Postmaster, George W. Porth of Milwaukee; for Internal Revenue Collector, James W. Murphy of Milwaukee; for Collector of Customs, August Ross of Milwaukee; for Pension Agent, Joseph H. Woodnorth of Waupaca; for Marshal, Judge L. S. Bailey of Oconto. The office of District Attorney has been filled by the appointment of J. H. M. Wigman of Green Bay. All of the remaining Republican officials will be allowed to serve out their terms. Internal Revenue Collector Fink's term has expired and Mr. Murphy's appointment will be announced in a few days. Postmaster Newell's term will expire Sept. 23, that of Collector of Customs Watrous Nov. 28, that of Marshal Wiswell Feb. 4, and that of Pension Agent Pond in February. The slate is unsatisfactory as the Poles are ignored.

Returns to Answer for Defalcation.

BOSTON, Mass., May 21.—[Special.]—Walter Paine surrendered to the authorities in this city yesterday and was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, his son, Sydney B. Paine of Providence, and his son-in-law, Ray Greene Hulling of New Bedford, being the boundsmen. Paine was agent and Treasurer of the American Linen company at Fall River, and it was alleged that he falsified the books of the corporation to cover up illegal transactions. He went to Montreal at the time and became interested in a cotton-mill. It has been understood for some time that he was anxious to settle the case against him.

Making "Old" Cheese.

The peasants who make Roquefort cheese have learned a trick. The cheese is not considered by epicures at its best until it has reached a certain age of decay, which is indicated by the colored, moldy streaks through it. To hasten this stage the makers now put crumbs of old bread in the curd, which soon mold and the product is ready for the epicure, who is never the wiser.

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The Hotel is supplied with water from the Celebrated Apollo Spring, unquestionably one of the purest waters in America. Absolutely free from any trace of organic matter.

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Chicago Office: Suite 720 Schiller Bldg.

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CRESSON, PA.

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MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY. The West Point of the West. Seventeenth year. Beautiful location and healthful climate. No School in the country offers better advantages. Send for illustrated catalogue. COL. DELOS J. SUMNER ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Michigan

WILLISTON SEMINARY—PREPARES BOYS for any college or scientific school. New laboratories with electrical plant. All buildings heated by steam. Fall term opens Sept. 7, 1893.
Address REV. WM. GALLAGHER, Principal, Easthampton, Mass.

THIS IS BAPTIST DAY.

FOUR THOUSAND DELEGATES EXPECTED AT THE ANNIVERSARY.

Chief Social, Clerical, and Missionary Forces of the Church Will Assemble at Denver, Colo., and Exchange Views and Experiences—Two New Churches to Be Dedicated and a Second Chapel Car—Objects of the Observance—Records of a Year's Growth.

DENVER, Colo., May 21.—[Special.]—The annual gathering of the chief social, clerical, and missionary forces of the Baptist Church of the United States and Canada will assemble in this city tomorrow. These organizations embrace the American Baptist Missionary Society, American Baptist Missionary Union, and American Baptist Publication Society.

The "anniversaries," as they are termed in church circles, are of more than ordinary interest at the present time, and the attendance will not fall far short of 4,000 delegates. Committees of the denomination have been engaged in perfecting details of the program of reception and entertainment for the last three months.

The character and aim of these meetings are often mistaken by those who do not understand their ecclesiastical polity. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian, the Quadrennial Conference of the Methodists and other religious bodies have legislative functions. They enact laws for the government of the churches they represent. They formulate and revise creeds and sometimes punish heretics. The Baptists, however, recognize no authority higher than the local church.

The Baptists are as keenly alive as any body of Christians to the great theological questions of the day. Their scholars discuss them with unrestricted freedom. They gather annually in what is called the Baptist Congress for such discussions, in which the utmost freedom is allowed. The anniversaries, however, are not for purposes of theological discussion, and any deliverance upon such questions which might be made would not be worth the paper on which it was written. The anniversaries are simply the gathering in annual meetings of the great missionary societies of the denomination in the Northern States and Canada. The Baptists of the South meet in what is called the Southern convention. The division took place in 1845, and slavery was the rock on which they split. In doctrine and policy the Baptists are one, North and South, and there now exists no reason why they should meet separately, except that greater efficiency is thereby attained.

Reports from Missionaries.

Battle scarred missionaries from home and foreign fields will recount tomorrow their trials and triumphs of the year. The meetings are designed to awaken enthusiasm, deepen convictions, disseminate intelligence, and plan victories. In this connection the growth of the Baptist Church will be presented in forcible statistics as follows:

	1892.	1893.
Ministers	23,800	24,798
Churches	35,890	36,793
Members	3,268,806	3,685,528

During the last fifteen years some 1,000,000 members have been baptized into the fold of this church and 588 missionaries are out in foreign fields. Among the educational institutions are seven theological seminaries with 818 students and property valued at $3,336,733; thirty-five colleges and universities, with 8,542 students, 1,072 of whom are preparing for the ministry, and a property roughly estimated to be worth $20,126,723; thirty-six institutions for women's education, with 4,573 pupils and $3,508,350 of property; fifty-one seminaries and academies, with 7,379 pupils and property valued at $3,498,166; twenty-four negro and Indian schools, with 5,240 pupils and property valued at $1,182,250. The total number of educational institutions is 153, housing 26,552 students, in property valued at $31,761,222. The Baptists of the United States spend about $12,000,000 a year as a denomination for the prosecution of their work, and this amount does not include private benefactions or individual gifts, such as the many given by John D. Rockefeller.

To Dedicate a Chapel Car.

One of the curious features of the anniversaries will be the dedication of a chapel car, which will be forwarded from the Pacific coast to display to the delegates the revised version of colportage. The chapel car has been in use for the last six months, and is the second of its kind in the world. The first was also a Baptist car. It was named the Evangel, and started on its labor two years ago in Minnesota. This later car is called the Immanuel. Both cars were projected and built by the American Baptist Publication Society, of which E. G. Wheeler, Baptist General Missionary on the North Pacific, is in charge.

An idea of the use to which it will be put may be gained from the fact that during six months of the existence of the first car it visited sixty places. Over 600 meetings have been held under its roof, at which nearly 500 people were converted. Twenty churches and Sunday-schools have been organized in the car, and 10,000 pieces of literature given away. It is religion on wheels, searching out remote settlements and lonely mining camps with all the speed lent by the spirit of the day.

Among the prominent churchmen who have announced their intention of attending will be Dr. H. L. Morehouse of New York, for many years Secretary of the Home Missionary Board; Dr. J. T. Morgan, formerly Indian Commissioner, but now Corresponding Secretary of the Home Missionary Society. Philadelphia will send Dr. B. Griffiths, Secretary of the Publication Society, and Russell Conwell, a well-known lay member. From Boston will come Dr. H. C. Mabie, Secretary of the Missionary Union; Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the famous Tremont Temple and famous in Chicago. The Columbian City will be represented by Dr. W. R. Harper, the eminent Greek scholar; Dr. O. P. Gifford, Dr. W. M. Lawrence, Dr. P. S. Henson, Dr. F. W. Wilkins, Dr. Lemuel Moss, and Dr. W. M. Haigh, all well known Baptist ministers. Among the Eastern delegates will be Dr. Edward Judson, son of the famous missionary and pastor of an immense people's church, Dr. J. B. Fulton, and Dr. R. S. McArthur. Canada will be represented by Dr. D. B. Thomas, the famous preacher of Toronto.

Two New Churches in Denver.

During the anniversaries two new Baptist churches will be dedicated in Denver and arrangements will be perfected for completing the Woman's Baptist College, begun under church auspices several years ago and permitted to languish for want of local interest. The principal meetings will be held in First Baptist church, which occupies a magnificent site on the edge of the business center and within four blocks of all the leading hotels. The First Baptist is recognized as one of the principal congregations in Denver, having at present 1,210 members. The Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, the pastor, is popular and practical and is in the fourth year of his pastorate.

Edward Terrell of Bristol, Eng., set apart part of his property in 1679 for the instruction of students for the ministry, which became available after the death of his wife. Some aid was received from it for five years preceding 1720, but in that year Bristol Baptist College was formally established under the Rev. Bernard Foskett. In 1756 the Rev. Isaac Newton of Hopewell, N. J., opened the first Baptist Seminary in this country for the education of ministers. The frame house in which he presided is still standing. On Oct. 12, 1762, the Philadelphia Baptist Association of twenty-nine churches met and decided to erect a college in Rhode Island. The charter was confirmed in 1764. Dr. James Manning was the first President of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, which today has property worth $2,000,000 and an endowment of nearly $1,000,000. The Hollis family of London, earnest Baptists, were such friends of learning that down to 1735 they gave £6,000 to Harvard College, then a Congregational institution. The property and endowments of Baptist colleges, seminaries, etc., in the United States now amount to over $20,000,000.

The Rev. Galusha Anderson, President of the University of Chicago, was born in Bergen, Genesee County, N. Y., March 7, 1832. His father was a strict Presbyterian and he grew up in a thoroughly religious method of family life. Until the age of 17 he worked on his father's farm. He was determined to be a lawyer and delivered political speeches and temperance lectures to the cows and trees. He was an active participant in debating school. Then he yielded to conviction of duty and entered Alfred Academy to study for the ministry. After passing through Rochester University and the theological seminary he was ordained a Baptist minister in 1856 at Janesville, Wis. In 1858 he went to the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis and in 1866 took a chair in the Newton Theological Institution. In 1873 he went to the Strong Place Church and in June, 1876, to the Second Baptist Church, Chicago. In February, 1878, he was elected President of the University of Chicago.

The Rev. George C. Lorimer was born near Edinburg, Scotland, in 1838. For a time he was a sailor, and afterwards was with a theater, performing occasionally. When 18 he came to Louisville, Ky., changed his life under the influence of the pastor of the Walnut Street Church, entered on a course in Georgetown College, and in 1859 was ordained pastor of the church at Harrodsburg, Ky. He served at Paducah, Louisville, Albany, N. Y., the Shawmut Avenue Church, Boston, and Tremont Temple, whence he went to the First Church, Chicago, afterward removing to the new field vacated by the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

The Rev. Dr. G. W. Northrup, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary was born at Antwerp, Jefferson County, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1826. At 18 he left home, teaching at Trenton, Granville, and Hartford, N. Y., and at 21 entered a regular course of study under A. C. Beach, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor. He had already become proficient in mathematics and knew a little Latin, and made such progress that in a year and a half he entered Williams College. He graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1857 and became instructor in church history there, where he remained for ten years until his call to the Presidency and chair of theology of the seminary about to be organized at Chicago. As a preacher and lecturer he has rendered eminent service.

The Rev. Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, LL. D., who became President of Brown University in 1872, was born at Attleborough, Bristol County, Mass., March 13, 1815. He graduated from Brown in 1838 and from the Newton Institution in 1842, serving as pastor at Norfolk, Va., until 1845. He then became pastor at Cambridge, Mass., and in 1846 became professor of biblical interpretation in the Western Theological Seminary, Covington. From 1850 to 1853 he was pastor of the Ninth Street Church, Cincinnati, then became professor of theology of the Rochester Seminary, of which institution he became acting President in 1857 and President in 1868. In 1872 he became President of Brown University, where he displayed high, broad, and exact learning and great executive ability. He was for several years editor of the *Christian Review*.

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas was a son of the late Hon. J. B. Thomas, Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and was born at Edwardsville, Ill., July 29, 1832. He graduated at Kenyon College, O., in 1850 and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1855. For a time he was in mercantile business in Chicago. In 1862 he became pastor of the Baptist church at Waukegan, afterward going to the Pierpont Street Church, Brooklyn, the First Church of San Francisco, the Michigan Avenue Church of Chicago, and the First Church of Brooklyn.

Dr. Francis Wayland, LL. D., is one of the most prominent Baptists of the world. He was born in Boston Aug. 23, 1826, and graduated at Brown University in 1846. He studied law at Harvard and commenced practice in Worcester, Mass., in 1850. In 1864 he was elected Probate Judge and in 1869 Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, he having removed to New Haven. In 1872 he became professor of the Yale Law School and was made Dean a year later. He has written largely for the *Atlantic Monthly* and other periodicals, has been President of numerous conventions and societies for the government of charities and prisons and President of the American Social Science Association.

The Rev. William Mangam Lawrence became pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Chicago, in 1880. He was born in Washington, D. C., May 11, 1848, entered college at Amherst, graduated from Madison University and Hamilton Theological Seminary, and was ordained at Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1871. In October, 1872, he received an urgent call from the Spring Garden Church, Philadelphia, where he labored with marvelous success up to the time of his removal to Chicago.

WAYLAND HOYT, D. D. — MORTON BRYAN WHARTON, D. D. — WILLARD W. BOYD, D. D. — THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D.

JESSE B. THOMAS, D. D. — KERR B. TUPPER, D. D. — GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, D. D. — FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D.

Two Hypocrites.

I.

She sat in her cozy chamber,
With the curtains all drawn tight,
Curled up in a great, big rocker,
Fair and sweet in the soft lamplight,
A bonbon box on the table,
With the choicest of sweets was filled,
Which she daintily nibbled while writing
The words that her lover thrilled:
"O, I long for you now, my darling!
Without you my life seems drear.
There is never a bit of comfort
For me unless you are near!"

II.

And her lover read the letter,
As he sat in his bachelor's den,
With his foot cocked up on the mantel,
In the usual way of men,
With a box of cigars at his elbow,
And a pipe and a glass near by,
And the smoke-clouds wreathed above him
As he echoed her lonely cry:
"O, I long for you now, my darling!
Without you my life seems drear.
There is not a bit of comfort
For me unless you are near!"
—*Somerville Journal.*

PRICES ON THE GAIN.

STOCKS ON THE UP GRADE FOR THE LAST WEEK.

Slight Reaction May Follow, However, in the Ordinary Course of Things—Monetary Stringency Continues, Although Money Rates on Wall Street Have Not Been High—Demand for Loans from the Country Banks Indicates the Tight Condition in the Interior.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—The sudden dip the market had a week ago Saturday was the last of the panic spasms. There have been none since. On Monday and Tuesday there was a sort of drive at the Vanderbilts and other stocks which have a London market. The theory was that the decline was due to London liquidation, but the immediate borrowing demand for these same stocks, which put each one to a premium, in the case of New York Central to ⅛ per cent, betrayed the fact that the great bulk of the selling was of short stock. A recovery of prices promptly followed and the whole market improved both in tone and figures. The rise since has been marked and rapid.

In the case of some stocks which had the worst fall there has been a characteristic rebound. Cordage common rose about 10 points in two days. The preferred had yet a greater advance. The other industrials went up, also, and the railroad stocks made as rapid a recovery. The market was about at its highest at the close Friday. Saturday it was steady without much doing. Business generally tended to diminish as the week progressed, and there were spells of extreme dullness. This is natural and not undesirable.

It cannot be said that the news of the week was such as to help an upward movement, for in the main it was not. But the situation was simply that prices had got down to that level where all bad news has been discouraged. They were below the intrinsic merits of the properties, hence, though gold shipments were heavy, London in a tremor, and more bank failures were reported from the West, the market rose against everything. Furthermore money tends to become easier, at least for street purposes. On call it is 2½ and 3 per cent and on time may be had on approved collateral at 5 per cent. Saturday's bank statement showed the surplus reserve to be increased $6,000,000. It now stands at $24,500,000. The loans are $416,000,000. The deposits $438,000,000. But the process of contracting loans still continues.

Will the advance of the market continue? Probably not. The rise in the last three or four days has been rapid. It is natural that those stocks which have led the advance should go back a little. The rise has been largely of the nature of a rebound from the violence of the previous fall. Some recession may be looked for in the ordinary course of things, with dullness in the trading, while the market settles itself into that position where the future speculation can be based on conditions of railroad traffic and the readjustment of our monetary affairs.

Education in Currency Evils.

Wall street has got through with its troubles. The education of the other parts of the country on the evils of a vicious currency system continues. The number of failures last week, as reported by the commercial agencies, was surprisingly large. The calls from interior banks on the banks here for "rediscounts" are urgent and increasing. They make our bank people nervous. They don't like the commercial situation. The calls come from country banks, which have already withdrawn the last dollar they had on deposit here, and consequently the New York banks are chary about responding. They prefer to keep their money where they can get at it easily. The effect is that we hear of tight money at all interior points. The same complaint is made here when commercial paper is involved. Already in the Western dispatches appears the familiar query—there is as much money in the country as ever, where has it all gone? True there is as much cash money, but not nearly so much credit money which does 90 per cent of the business. Some of the cash money also has disappeared from circulation through hoarding. The interior and commercial money stringency will make more trouble before it is relieved, but it will bring healthier conditions and it will be the death of the silver law. When Congress is called together the silver extremists will be the only silver party left, and extremists are always a small minority.

When the general process of contraction has worked itself out, with its attendant clearance of weak and rotten material—and it will not take a great while for this to be done—we can look forward to improving conditions.

Railroad Situation Is Favorable.

Railroad traffic promises to be good. It is getting better daily. Although crop conditions so far reported are unfavorable because of a cold and wet spring there is plenty of time for all this to be made up. Wet springs in this country usually mean bountiful harvests. The Western roads running into Chicago are doing well. They will make good reports of earnings for the current month and better reports for next month. The earnings of the Rock Island road are a fair sample, and they are running large enough to make the directors feel well over the outlook. Disappointment has been expressed in some quarters that the World's Fair traffic is not larger, but not much could be expected in May. The warmer month of June will tell a different story. There is no reason to expect any but a good year's traffic for the roads. June and July are months when large interest payments become due, and are therefore trying times for weak roads. So far, however, we have only one default—that of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City road. This was expected. Control of the property was vested in S. H. Knell and through ownership of a decided majority of the stock following the usual course the bondholders must now come into possession. But as there are 450 miles of road well built, owning all its terminals, and the first mortgage bonds are $9,000,000 in amount, or only about $20,000 per mile, it will be seen that the bonds are good for their par value if the road was sold under the hammer tomorrow.

The Northern Pacific road, which, from the price its bonds are quoted, might be expected to be near a receivership, will have its huge floating debt taken care of by the present creditors of the company. The collateral-trust scheme is merely a form of conversion, the outstanding paper of the company being exchanged for a long-time collateral trust bond. The Rockefellers, as large creditors of the company, are subscribers to the syndicate. Mr. Villard will retire when his term expires.

DRAIN OF GOLD TO VIENNA CEASES.

Review of the Money Markets of London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, May 21.—Discount was rather easier during the week at 4¼ per cent for three months' and 3¼ per cent for short bills. The opinion is general that the acute stage of the financial crisis had passed. Small amounts of gold are arriving from France and Holland, and supplies from the United States are no longer snapped up for Austria. The steady drain to Vienna greatly increased the gravity of the crisis in Great Britain. Silver, as in the case of other values, reacted early in the week, owing to the Australian troubles, but afterward became steady. The Stock Exchange has undergone a tremendous clearing out, all sorts of weak accounts being eliminated, and no fears are entertained regarding the outcome of the next settlement. Nevertheless, many minor troubles depending upon the Australian troubles are predicted. Consols show no change since the last weekly report. Foreign securities, excepting Greek, French, and Italian, make a more favorable showing, and none have fallen seriously. American railway securities have continued to recover. The week's variations in prices include the following: Increases—Central Pacific, 4¾; Union Pacific and Atchinson, 1¼ each; Louisville and Nashville 1; Norfolk and Western and Wabash preferred, ⅜ each; Denver and Rio Grande common ¼. Decreases—Mexican Central, 2½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred and Illinois Central, ⅜ each; Wabash debenture, ¼. Canadian railway securities were heavily depressed. Canadian Pacific fell 1. Grand Trunk Consol ½; ditto first preference 1½; Grand Trunk ordinary rose ⅜.

PARIS, May 21.—Business on the bourse improved during the week and prices closed generally higher. Three per cent rentes gained 60c. Crédit Foncier 2½f; Rio Tinto 1¼f.

BERLIN, May 21.—A feeling of depression prevailed on the boerse throughout the week. Deutsche Bank closed at 157.90.

CITY OF DETROIT.

Controller's Office, May 15th, 1893.

BOULEVARD IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE CITY OF DETROIT.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, May 29th, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, local time, for the purchase of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Boulevard Improvement Bonds of the City of Detroit, Mich., of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New York. Bonds will be dated August 1st, 1893, and payable thirty years from date of issue. This issue is the last of a series of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars authorized to be issued by Act No. 389 of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, May 8th, 1889. Bonds will be registered or coupon, as may be preferred, and bidders will so state in their bid. On delivery of bonds accrued interest, if any, will be charged. The right to reject any, a part, or all bids is expressly reserved. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Boulevard Improvement Bonds," with the name of bidders.
PATRICK BARRY,
Deputy and Acting Controller.

CITY OF DETROIT.

Controller's Office, May 15th, 1893.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, May 29th, 1893, at 12 o'clock, noon, local time, for the purchase of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of Park Improvement Bonds of the City of Detroit, Mich., of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable in the City of New York. Bonds will be dated July 1st, 1893, and payable thirty years from date of issue. This issue is the last of a series of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars authorized by Act No. 444 of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, approved June 21st, 1889. Bonds will be registered or coupon, as may be preferred, and bidders will so state in their bid. On delivery of bonds accrued interest, if any, will be charged. The right to reject any, a part, or all bids is expressly reserved. Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds," with the names of bidders.
PATRICK BARRY,
Deputy and Acting Controller.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co.

OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, April 25th, 1893.—The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, June 1, 1893, at 1 p. m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as shall come before said meeting, and to take action upon formally merging with this company the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company, the capital stock of which has been acquired by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. Transfer books will close on Saturday, April 29th, at noon, and reopen Friday, June 2d, next. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
MARVIN HUGHITT, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1st, 1893.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on the 7TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 11 o'clock a. m.
R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

TO RENT.

Tribune Building.

TWO LIGHT OFFICES, 2D AND 3D FLOORS.

WM. C. DOW, AGENT,

15 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

THE BELT RAILWAY COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., 1st May, 1893.
NOTICE: The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the General Offices of the company, Dearborn Station, Polk street and Third avenue, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE next (being the 6th day of said month), at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books of the company will be closed May 26th, 1893, and reopened June 7th, 1893.
M. J. CLARK, Secretary.

Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., 1st May, 1893.
NOTICE: The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the General Offices of the company, Dearborn Station, Polk street and Third avenue, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE next (being the 6th day of said month), at 11 o'clock a. m.
The transfer books of the company will be closed May 26th, 1893, and reopened June 7th, 1893.
M. J. CLARK, Secretary.

TERMINAL STATION TO BE USED.

Promise That It Will Soon Be Put in Operation.

A man from New York with gray whiskers and round shoulders stood looking at the World's Fair Terminal Station yesterday and wondering unto himself what it was built for. He had been all through the structure but had failed to find anything in it in the shape of exhibits, hence his curiosity and ignorance. The Transportation, Mines, Electricity, and Administration Buildings were "easy." He guessed them correctly the first time, but this edifice with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco, Boston, Albany, Cairo, Jerusalem, St. Petersburg, and many other places written on it was too much for him.

He couldn't make out what it was there for and asked a fat visitor who happened to pass.

"You've got me, my friend. I'll never tell you. Ask some of these guards. May be they know."

But the old man didn't ask a guard. He just gave it up and went over to take a look at Columbia and the sea horses.

However, he is not alone in his ignorance. Hundreds of people have puzzled their brains trying to satisfactorily determine why the Exposition people expended nearly $1,000,000 in a terminal railroad station. No trains have been running into it or out of it and so far as can be ascertained it is not intended, except in a sort of general way, as an exhibit.

Queries covering a wide range of features connected with the affair were propounded to several gentlemen in authority, together with a request that they furnish some information on the subject. Maj. Holcomb suggested that inasmuch as the show is not over yet, it would be a good scheme to wait awhile.

"Any number of trains," said he, "will be coming here within a few days. All the terminal roads will be landing their excursions here, and if the business comes as we expect there will be no livelier place on the grounds."

It was learned from another source that contracts have been made with all lines terminating in Chicago except the Illinois Central, to use this station as the place where they will land all their excursion parties, and that they will pay the Exposition company a tariff of 10 cents per passenger. The depot contains thirty-five tracks. The Lake Shore and the Pennsylvania were the last to sign the contract. The Illinois Central declined to have anything to do with the station, whereupon the Exposition people undertook to prevent them stopping their excursion trains at Midway Plaisance, but they leased ground just north of Sixtieth street and will stop there anyway. The Lake Shore wanted to construct a station of its own at the southeast corner of the grounds, but could not get permission to do so.

The Baltimore and Ohio, the Northern Pacific, and the Pennsylvania roads will run World's Fair trains between their respective depots in the city and this station. The Baltimore and Ohio and the Northern Pacific are already running one or two trains a day. The Pennsylvania has not yet decided on the day it will start its trains from the Union Depot.

At the end of each platform has been erected a gate and turnstile. Up to the present time the tracks have been filled with freight cars.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT

CONFIDENCE RETURNING AND CONDITIONS NEARLY NORMAL.

Legitimate Influences Break Wheat Prices—Crop Outlook More Promising—Bad Reports from the Southwest, but Favorable Elsewhere—Foreigners Buy Sparingly—Corn Sells Off Sharply—Prospects of a Big Acreage—Provision Bulls Still Control Hog Product.

There was most distinct progress toward regained confidence during the week. It is true that the week's record of failures is a considerable one and includes some more or less important financial institutions. During the same time there have been further important bank failures in Australia, but in spite of these indications of a disturbed financial situation the general condition of affairs shows great improvement. The public has come to the conclusion that the worst is over. Additional failures here and there will undoubtedly continue to be announced for some time, but they will not occasion great surprise. Those financial institutions that are recognized as thoroughly sound and well established have stood the strain in most satisfactory shape, and there seems little reason for apprehension regarding such institutions.

One of the phases of the recent crisis has been the shaken confidence of country banks. Their confidence was shaken perhaps as much in regard to the good sense of their own depositors as it was in reference to the strength of their city depositories, but the combination of these two fears produced a sharp drawing down of city deposits. The country bankers desired both to run exceptionally strong in cash reserve so as to withstand any possible run that might result from fears on the part of their depositors, and also to limit the possibility of loss by the failure of any of the large city institutions. As a result they have drawn most sharply on their city deposits and carried them down to about as low a point as possible. The feeling in that quarter has turned, however. With the beginning of last week this withdrawal of country deposits ceased and already there are signs of a rapid return flow soon to commence. City depositors have been even quicker to silence their apprehensions. It is true that they did draw down deposits sharply and there was not a little hiding away of currency in safety deposit vaults by timid depositors, but there is no longer much evidence of such apprehension. Individual deposits have been increasing all the week and indicate a return to almost a normal confidence of the business community.

There has been more or less apprehension over the foreign situation. The failures of the Australian banks aggregating an amount of almost unparalleled magnitude severely affected the English situation. There has been a heavy drain of gold from England to Australia as a result of the liquidation in progress there. This forced the Bank of England to advance its rate of discount during the week to 4 per cent, which is not only the highest rate which has ruled for a long time, but marks the third advance made by the bank in a few weeks. English advices, however, are to the effect that the worst seems to be over there also and that confidence is being gradually restored. The English stock market indicates this, too. Considerable buying power in the American market has developed in England and shows that there is still much faith in our securities.

It is surprising to see how little effect on general business has resulted from the crisis we have been through. General business continues exceedingly active. It has been a panic of weak men. Strong men have watched the decline of values without serious apprehension. While they have seen the price of their property fade away rapidly as reflected in daily quotations it has not meant much to them, for they were not at all disposed to sell at these depressed prices. An interesting statement is made by the largest bank in Chicago, which does an extensive business in placing bonds of investors. That institution made sales of bonds to actual investors every day during this panic. Further than that, there were but comparatively few such bonds thrown on the market, privately or otherwise. There has been displayed much confidence in the ultimate outcome of affairs and there has been no panic at all among the real investment holders of securities. The transfer books of the corporations whose securities are most largely traded in are good evidence of this. There has been little more activity in the transfer department than during ordinary times. The great declines in the market quotations of securities have been based almost entirely on the exigencies of the speculative situation, and have represented in but small part the fears of actual investment holders.

The stock market during the week has acted in a manner which should be satisfactory to the most sanguine friends of the securities traded in. There has been a steady but slow appreciation of values. Opportunity has been offered to strong buyers to secure stocks at greatly depressed quotations and thereby strengthen the speculative situation. There has been no rushing up of prices at a pace which prevented purchases being made by those who were in a position to pay for what they bought, and there has been much of such buying. The market has shown that there was liquidation of some speculative holdings going on and in stocks where that was most pronounced there has as yet been no great advance. There is a feeling of much confidence, however, in ultimate results, and it will not be surprising if quotations within a moderate length of time get back at least to not far from where they started from when the decline began.

In the leading produce markets interest again centered in wheat, which suffered some severe declines. It would perhaps be unfair to say there is a general change of sentiment, yet at the same time the apprehension regarding the outcome of the next crop is not so pronounced as a few weeks ago. Perhaps familiarity with the subject of crop damage has dulled the sensibilities. Certainly the flood of warm sunshine which covered most of the spring and winter wheat belts during the week served to induce liberal selling, the price going off 3c in the space of two days. Timid bulls or chronic bears, flushed with the victory of good declines, are pointing to the fact of a 70,000,000 visible and a 20,000,000 local stock, and much long stuff has been liquidated. The rapid progress in the seeding of spring wheat in the Northwest has been a depressing factor, scarcely secondary to the presence of big reserves of old wheat at a date only six weeks removed from a new crop. On the other hand no one has the hardihood to deny the fact of serious crop damage in the southern half of Illinois, in Missouri, and especially in Kansas, whence some of the most lugubrious reports have come during the last few days. The foreign situation is rather negative. Cables have been conflicting, and, while the foreigners were disposed to follow our downward markets, they were less demonstrative than expected in the light of a sharp break on this side the ocean.

Corn has sold lower in spite of a big demand for cash property and fast diminishing stocks. At the opening of lake navigation a few weeks ago more than 8,000,000 bu were in local warehouses and afloat in the river. This has been whittled down to something like 1,000,000 bu, and the visible supply is only half what it was the 1st of April. Corn has gone rapidly into consumption, and more or less is finding its way across the ocean. This is about all that can be said on the bull side. The price has been hurt partly through the belief in a big crop for the next harvest and partly because of an expected increase in receipts of old corn. The acreage promises to be a large one, the ground is in good condition for the seed and start of the young plant, and it is not yet too late for the completion of seeding operations, even in the northern edge of the corn belt. There is no interest in new crop deliveries, however, speculative trade centering in July and September. May or cash has sold close to the July.

It is the same old story in provisions. Trade has been dull and apathetic. Operators who look upon the present high prices as unwarranted have had the boldness to sell some product, but most of this seems to have found its way into the capacious pockets of the Wright-Cudahy bull clique. These operators have occasionally permitted the market to relax, only to be followed by an apparent further tightening. Indications point to a considerable, though scattered, short interest, chiefly in September. Commission merchants advise their customers to get out of the market and stay out until the situation once more becomes normal. Some people believe the market will be unnatural until September comes and goes. The small stocks, the falling behind in packing returns of the West, and the relatively moderate receipts of live hogs, coupled with some bullish crop reports on the short supply of pigs, are all against lower prices so long as this manipulation continues.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— M'y20	Closing— M'y19
Atchison	2,525	28¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
Am. Cot. Oil	950	39¾	38	38	39¾
Amn. Sugar	12,570	90¾	88¾	88¾	89¾
Do pfd	260	89¾	88¾	88¾	88
Amn. Tob.	610	67¾	67¾	67¾	68
C. C. & I. Dev.	200	16	15¾	15¾	......
B. R. & P.	100	31	31	31	......
Balt. & Ohio	200	78¾	78¾	78¾	78
C. B. & Q.	3,100	87¾	86¾	86¾	87¾
C. & N. W.	400	109	108¾	108¾	109
C. M. & St. P.	9,680	71	70¾	70¾	71¾
C. R. I. & P.	10,810	75¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
C. St. P. M. & O.	200	44	43¾	43¾	44¾
Do pfd	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	116
Canada So.	160	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Ches. & Ohio	1,040	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Colo. Fuel	220	45¾	45	45	45¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	2,075	45	43¾	45	43¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	625	111	110¾	110¾	110¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	140	119¾	119¾	119¾	120¾
Chicago Gas	5,865	76¾	75¾	75¾	76¾
C. & H. C. & I.	520	10¾	9¾	9¾	10
D. L. & W.	800	140¾	140	140	141
Del. & Hud.	485	125	124¾	124¾	124¾
Dist. & C. F. Co.	16,025	17¾	16¾	17¾	17¾
Edison	799	113¾	112¾	113¾	112¾
Gen'l El.	4,741	80¾	78¾	78¾	79¾
Hocking Valley	220	24	24	24	23¾
Iowa Cent.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	......
Do pfd	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	......
Lake Shore	473	124	123¾	123¾	122¾
Louis. & Nash.	3,420	69¾	68¾	69	69
L. E. & W.	200	19¾	19	19¾	19
Do pfd	200	73	73	73	72¾
L. N. A. & C.	130	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Laclede Gas	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	16
Mo. Pac.	800	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¾
M. K. & T., pfd	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	......
Manhattan	1,250	132¾	131¾	131¾	132¾
Mex. Cent.	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	......
Mob. & Ohio	1,300	23	20	23	19¾
Minn. & St. Louis	200	12	12	12	11¾
N. Y. & N. E.	720	29¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Nor. Pac.	211	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾
Do pfd	3,884	38¾	36¾	37¾	37¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	2,500	19¾	18¾	18¾	19¾
N. Y. Cent.	466	103	102¾	102¾	103¾
Nor. & W. pfd	600	29¾	29	29	......
Nor. Amn. Co.	1,458	10	9¾	10	9¾
N. Y., O. & W.	1,450	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Nat. Lead	700	34	33¾	33¾	34
Do pfd	450	78	75	76¾	77
Nat. Cordage	5,755	20¾	19¾	19¾	20¾
Do pfd	300	61	60	61	62
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	16	16	16	16¾
Nat. Starch	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	......
O. Ry. & Nav.	100	65	65	65	......
Phil. & Reading	3,700	24¾	24¾	24¾	23¾
Pac. Mail	300	23¾	22¾	22¾	23¾
Peo. D. & E.	100	11	11	11	11¾
P. C., C. & St. L. pfd	260	54	53	54	......
Rich. Termi.	1,800	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
So. Pac.	400	29	28¾	29¾	29¾
St. L. & S. W. pfd	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
St. P. & Dul.	200	36	36	36	......
Tex. Pac.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Tenn. Coal	1,425	17¾	16¾	16¾	17¾
U. S. Rub.	410	49	48¾	49	46¾
Union Pac.	750	32	31¾	31¾	32¾
U., P., D. & G.	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	......
U. S. Rub. pfd	250	84	84	84	84
W. & L. E.	200	17¾	16¾	17¾	16
Do pfd	100	52¾	52¾	52¾	51¾
Wabash	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	......
Do pfd	600	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Western Union	4,529	86¾	85¾	85¾	86¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	152	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	55

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	115¼	U. S. 2s reg	99
U. S. 4s coup	115¼		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

2000	AT&SF4s	81¼@81¾	1000	NYEl 1st	110
15000	AT & S F 2d 2½ 4s Class A	49¾@50	45000	NYLE&W2d cn.	97
6000	A&Pgt 4s	67	2000	NYO&Wrf 4s	83¾
1000	BC 1st	100½@100¾	10000	NYO&Wcn 5s	106¾
1000	BCR&N1st	103@103¾	30000	NPcon 5s	68@68¾
1000	CS1st gt	106½	1000	NPTerm 1st	103¾
10000	Cof NJgm5	111	2000	NP&M 1st	80
2000	C&Ogn 4½s	80@80¼	6000	NWsf 5s cp	106
8000	C&Ocn5s	107¾	2000	NW 25-yr dbds rg	103¾
5000	CB&Q-Ia div 4s	93¾	2000	NW 30-yr db 5s	104¾
5000	CB&Q Neb ex 4s	81¾	3000	ORIm cn 5s	53
2000	CB&Qdt5s	100	3000	OSgm	54¾
4000	CB&Qcn5s	101¾@102	4000	OSL6s	103
10000	CB&Q7s	118¾@119	10000	P&R3d in	24¾
3000	CaNP1st	73	1000	P&W1st	86¾
1000	CHV&Ggen5s	96¾	10000	RT cl tr 5s	85
1000	ColMid 4s	57	3000	SL&IM5s	83¾
5000	DSS&A5s	100	20000	SLJ&C 1st	101¾
5000	EdisonIENY1st	113¾	8000	StL&SFcn4s	64@64¾
7000	FW&DC 1st	99¾@100¾	5000	StL&SW2d in	25
2000	H&TCgm5s	107	1000	SPM&M1st-D Ex	116
12000	H&TCgm 4s	64¾	13000	SPM&M1st-EM1s	101¾
4000	Laclede Gas 1st	81¾	6000	S&W 1st	51¾
1000	LE&W1st 5s	112¾	1000	T&P1st 5s	77¾
1000	LE&W2d 5s	101	12000	T&P2d in	21¾@21¾
1000	LNA&Cgm	69	5000	Third Av 1st 5s	114¾
8000	LStL&Tcn 5s	73	28000	TSL&KC1st	60¾
3000	ManRR4s	94	1000	UP1st of '96	105¾
1000	Met El 2d	105	1000	UP1st of '97	106¾
6000	MC7s	118¾	3000	UP1st of '98	108¾
12000	MK&T2d	44@44¾	1000	UP1st '99	109¾
5000	MPtr 5s	91¾	11000	Wab1st5s	101¾@102
12000	MP1st col 5s	77@78¾	4000	Wab 1st 5s-D&Cex	99¾
5000	M&Ogm 4s	58	5000	WSgtd 4s	101¾@101¾
13000	NYC&StL4s	95@95¾	2000	WSgtd reg	101
			9000	WU cl 5s	103¾@103¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 20.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	3,500	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾
Amn. Sugar	6,000	90	90¾	88¾	89¾
Do pfd	220	89	89	88	88
Bell rights	200	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¾
C., B. & Q.	1,800	87¾	87¾	86¾	86¾
Chicago Junc. Ry.	75	90	90	90	90
Do pfd	100	90	90	90	90
Mexican Central	450	8¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
Oregon Short Line	150	15	15	15	15
Union Pacific	350	31¾	32	31¾	31¾

BONDS.

1000 Atch 4s	79¼	33000 Atch 2d	49¾@49¾
3000 Gas 2d	52¼	5000 Wis Cen inc	24¾
17000 Mex Cent 2 inc	8¼		

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 20.—Allouez Mining Co., 50c; Atlantic, $7.00; Boston & Montana, $24.00; Butte & Boston, $7.50; Calumet & Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $6.75; Franklin, $11.75; Kearsarge, $7.50; Osceola, $27.50; Quincy, $113.00; Santa Fe Copper, $2.00; Tamarack, $145.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 20.—Alta, 5c; Bulwer, 15c; Best & Belcher, $1.10; Bodie Consolidated, 25c; Chollar, 95c; Consolidated Cal. & Va., $1.90; Crown Point, 70c; Gould & Curry, 70c; Hale & Norcross, 65c; Mexican, $1.25; Mono, 10c; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, $1.90; Potosi, $1.15; Savage, 75c; Sierra Nevada, 85c; Union Consolidated, 80c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 70c; Belcher, 95c.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Crown Point, 55c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.80; Deadwood, 90c; Gould and Curry, 70c; Hale and Norcross, 65c; Homestake, $12.00; Mexican, $1.15; Ontario, $14.00; Ophir, $1.15; Plymouth, 50c; Sierra Nevada, 85c; Standard, $1.20; Union Consolidated, 75c; Yellow Jacket, 65c; Iron Silver, 15c; Quicksilver, $2.50; do preferred, $12.00; Bulwer, 15c.

WEAK GRAIN MARKETS.

Trade Narrow and Chiefly Local—Declines Established—Interest Not Pronounced.

Dullness pervaded all the produce markets last Saturday, and news was meager and shopworn. It was a holiday in England, and hence no cables. The continent did not bear out the press cables reporting damage in France by reason of frost, and the weather in the West was generally most favorable for wheat, corn, and oats. Prices sold off and closer near the bottom.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

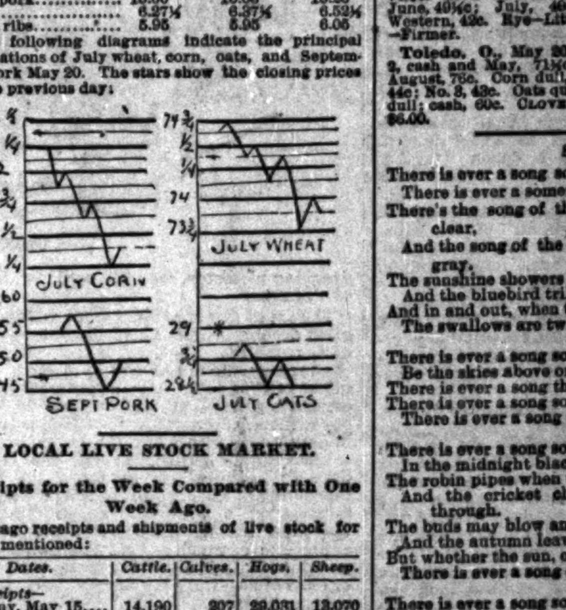
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
May	$ 71¾	$ 70¾@ 71¾	$ 71
July	74¾	73¾@ 74¾	73¾
Sept	77¾	76¾@ 77¾	77
CORN.			
May	$ 42	$ 41 @ 41¾	$ 41¾
July	42¾	41¾@ 42¾	41¾
OATS.			
May	$ 29¾	$ 29¼@ 29¾	$ 29¾
July	29	28¾@ 28¾	28¾
MESS PORK.			
July	21.22½	21.25 @21.35	21.30
Sept	21.47½	21.45 @21.57½	21.50
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
July	$	$	$ 10.80
Sept	11.15	11.05 @11.12½	11.07½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July	$10.25	$10.20 @10.27½	$ 10.27½
Sept	10.35	10.30 @10.40	10.32½

CLOSING PRICES CORRESPONDING DAY LAST YEAR.

	May.	July.	September.
No. 2 wheat	$ 83¾	$ 83	$ ......
No. 2 corn	70	46	......
No. 2 oats	31¾	31¾	30¾
Mess pork	10.00	10.05	10.20
Lard	6.27½	6.37½	6.52½
Short ribs	5.95	5.95	6.05

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of July wheat, corn, oats, and September pork May 20. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts for the Week Compared with One Week Ago.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, May 15	14,190	207	29,031	13,070
Tuesday, May 16	4,362	1,602	10,054	10,941
Wednesday, May 17	12,948	446	17,343	10,052
Thursday, May 18	8,853	708	17,068	12,322
Friday, May 19	3,226	324	12,968	10,609
Saturday, May 20	800	....	7,500	3,000
Total last week	44,179	3,287	93,964	59,994
Previous week	57,201	3,346	108,164	62,664
Cor. week 1892	52,502	3,243	178,974	46,532
Cor. week 1891	58,909	2,177	139,462	44,967
Shipments—				
Monday, May 15	4,421	11	8,930	1,186
Tuesday, May 16	1,423	10	4,969	1,921
Wednesday, May 17	2,576	2	4,476	772
Thursday, May 18	5,156	....	9,275	3,255
Friday, May 19	2,191	73	4,631	1,923
Saturday, May 20	500	....	4,500	600
Total last week	16,266	96	36,781	9,657
Previous week	16,912	88	30,717	16,950
Cor. week 1892	19,893	265	61,293	10,828
Cor. week 1891	19,019	133	64,086	17,182

Chicago receipts from Jan. 1 to May 20, 1893, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total 1893	1,156,800	2,016,649	1,091,400
Same period '92	1,260,857	3,341,866	821,915
Same period '91	1,103,295	3,779,839	928,513

Receipts at Chicago thus far this month, 163,000 cattle, 306,000 hogs, and 192,700 sheep, or a decrease of 26,000 cattle and 153,000 hogs, and an increase of 60,000 sheep compared with the corresponding period of May, 1892.

Today's (Monday's) receipts are estimated at 15,000 cattle, 19,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep. This week's receipts are estimated at 55,000 cattle, 100,000 hogs, and 51,000 sheep, against 55,320 cattle, 181,962 hogs, and 45,523 sheep one year ago, and 51,034 cattle, 127,690 hogs, and 43,292 sheep the corresponding week of 1891.

CATTLE—The demand for cattle was active to the extent of offerings, but only half, or 400 head, of the receipts were offered on sale, hardly enough to establish quotations. Some few sales were made 5@10c higher, but the general market was nominally steady. Native steers averaging 1,120@1,406 lbs sold at $4.40@5.15. A lot of 40 steers averaging 1,406 lbs sold at $5.10, which was considered 30c higher than the low time during the week. A few native cows sold at $2.00@3.35. Texas cattle and stockers and feeders nominally unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.55@6.00
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.90@5.50
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs	4.45@5.15
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	4.25@4.70
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs	3.90@4.35
Common to good butchers' steers	3.85@4.10
Choice to extra cows and heifers	3.40@4.10
Fair to good cows and heifers	2.70@3.35
Poor to good canning cows	1.50@2.65
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,150 lbs	2.75@4.60
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@5.50
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs	2.80@4.55
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.75@3.10

HOGS—Light receipts and a good demand caused a stronger feeling and all desirable mixed and heavy weights sold 5c higher. About 12,000 were on sale, and although they all changed hands speculators carried over 2,000 "penheiders." The quality was good, with offerings largely of medium weights. Heavy sold at $7.30@7.65, bulk $7.45@7.60; mixed, $7.15@7.60, bulk $7.40@7.55; light, $7.10@7.5[...]; 7.50; pigs, $4.00@7.25, bulk $6.50@7.00.

SHEEP—A good demand prevailed and values were firmly held. A lot of 67 medium spring lambs averaging 46 lbs sold at $5.00. Sheep sold at $[...]; one lot of 1,334 Texas averaging [...] lbs at $4.[...]; 65@72-lb Texas at $3.50@3.75. Western sheep [...] able at $4.50@5.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Omaha, Neb., May 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, [...] head; steers, 10@15c higher; [...] stronger; $2.00@4.20; feeders, $3.00@4.30. HOGS—Receipts, 5,000 head; 5c lower; heavy, $7.[...]; light, $7.15@7.25; bulk, $7.15@7.20. SHEEP—[...] none; weak; $4.00@5.25; lambs, $4.50@[...].

St. Louis, Mo., May 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, [...]; shipments, 600; market strong; fair to ordinary native steers, $3.20@4.40; fair to pretty good Texas steers, $3.40@4.65. HOGS—Receipts, 200; shipments, 3,100; market strong, heavy, $7.10@7.50; [...] $7.00@7.45; light, $7.00@7.40. SHEEP—Receipts, 3,800; shipments, 300; market slow; clipped [...] $4.00@5.00.

Kansas City, Mo., May 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; market steady; range steers, $[...]; shipping steers, $4.50@5.65; native cows, $[...] 4.35; butchers' stock, $3.50@4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.50; bulls and mixed, $2.00@4.40. HOGS—Receipts, 2,400; market weak to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $7.20@7.25; lights, $6.90@7.15; Yorkers, $[...] @7.20; pigs, $5.50@7.05. SHEEP—Receipts, [...]; old quotations.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from London, Liverpool, and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, May 20.—The stock market presented the same favorable appearance that it has done since Thursday, and is the more significant of returning confidence that the upward movement continued in the face of the fact that Monday is a holiday, as sales are generally more numerous on the eve of a holiday. Consols improved 3-16@¼ per cent. Colonial government bonds were in strong demand again, and experienced nearly a general advance of 1 to 3 per cent. The principal features in foreign government securities were a fall of 2 to 3 per cent in Greek bonds. There was a rise of 2½ per cent in Argentine funded and 1½ in provincial loans. Costa Ricans A and B are 1 to 2 [...]. Home railways close firm. Americans are in good demand and the firmness was quite pronounced from the opening to the close, advices from New York being decidedly reassuring. A further general advance was established, including 1¼ in Atchison income bonds, 1 in New York Central, and ¼ to ¾ in others. Canadians were comparatively quiet. Canadian Pacific improved ⅜, while Grand Trunk was not materially changed. Final prices were rather under the best. Argentine disposition were firm and in several cases higher, but Mexicans have given way to a slight extent. Money was in fair demand and short loans were obtained at 2¼ to 3 per cent. The discount market was less firm, two and three months' bills being quoted at 4 to 4¼ per cent.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balances today, £129,000.

PARIS, May 20.—Three per cent rentes [...] for the account.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS.

Cotton, Grain, and Provision Movements, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, May 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 77,125 bu; sales, 600,000 bu; No. 2 red, dull, steady; July, 78 15-16@79¾c. Rye dull, firm; Western, [...] 70c. Corn—Receipts, 14,700 bu; sales, 175,000 bu; No. 2 dull, easier; July, 49@49¾c; No. 2, [...]. Oats—Receipts, 120,750 bu; sales, 25,000 bu; [...] quiet, steady; July, 35¼@35¾c; Western, 38@[...].

BUTTER—Receipts, 2,832 pkgs; moderate demand; about steady; Western dairy, 16@21c; Western creamery, 20@24c.

CHEESE—State, old, 8¾c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 16¼c; Southern, per case, $3.

SUGAR—Quiet, firm; crushed, 5¾c; granulated, 5 3-16c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, firm, $5.10@5.15.

FREIGHTS—Weak, dull.

COFFEE—Rio, dull and firm; No. 7, 16¾c.

COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 7¾c; do Orleans, 8c; sales, 804 bales. Futures closed [...]; sales, 18,800 bales; May, 7.30c; June, 7.34c; July, 7.44c; August, 7.53c; September, 7.59c; October, 7.64c; November, 7.68c; December, 7.75c; January, 7.82c.

The imports of specie at the Port of New York for the week were $226,413, of which $51,965 were gold and $174,448 silver.

The exports of specie from the Port of New York for the week were $4,778,362, of which $4,5[...] were gold and $236,362 silver. Of this amount $4,527,500 gold and $224,700 silver went to Europe, and $14,500 gold and $11,662 silver went to South America.

St. Louis, Mo., May 20.—GRAIN—Wheat was higher at the opening, advancing ⅛c, then selling down and closing ⅛c below yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, 70c; May, 67¾c; July, 70¾@72c; closing, 70¾c; August, 72¾c; September, 74¾c. Corn slid down on a promised track, closing 1¼c below yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash and May, 37¾c; July, 38¾@39¾c; closing 38¾c; September, 39¾c. Oats [...] lower; No. 2, cash and May, 29¾c; July, 27¾c. Bran firm, unchanged. Provisions—Firm, steady, quiet. Pork, standard mess, $21.50; lard, $10.25@10.37½; dry salt meats unchanged; bacon, packed shoulders, $10.50; longs and ribs, $11.50; shorts, $11.37½@11.50; hams unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 76,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened rather weak and prices declined ⅛c but heavy deliveries on fine weather in the West and generally lower reports from home grain centers; No. 2 red, May, 74¾@74¾c; June, 75¾@75¾c; July, 76@77c; August, 77¾@77¾c. Corn—Options ⅛c lower; car lots firm, but quiet; No. 2 mixed, May, 47¾c; June and July, 43¾@49c; August, 48¾@49c. Oats—Carlots generally ¼@½c higher; options firm, but nominal in absence of business; No. 2 white, May, 40¾@41¾c; June, 40¾@40¾c; July, 40¾@40¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 21,600 bu; corn, 3,700 bu; oats, 34,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,100 bu; corn, 21,300 bu; oats, 5,500 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 20.—WHEAT—There was only a fair trade today. The market lacked support all the session. The cash market was dull. No. 1 Northern ranged from 65 to 66c, and No. 1 Northern sold at 63c. Receipts, 315 cars here and 176 at Duluth and West Superior. Close: May, 64¾c; July opened and highest, 67¾c; lowest and closed, 66¾c; September opened and highest, 70¾c; closed, 70c. On track—No. 1 hard, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c; No. 2 Northern, 63@63¾c.

Peoria, Ill., May 20.—GRAIN—Corn—Quiet, easier; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39¾c. Oats—Active and easier; No. 2 white, 32¾@33c; No. 3 white, 32@32¾c. Rye—Nominal. WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 26,850 bu; oats, 103,400 bu; barley, 1,400 bu. Shipments—Corn, 3,450 bu; oats, 77,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., May 20.—WHEAT—The market was firm but lower today. Close: No. 1 hard, cash and May, 70c; July, 73c; September, 76c; No. 1 Northern, cash and May, 67c; July, 70c; September, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 65c; No. 3, 59¾c; rejected, 54¾c. On track—No. 1 Northern, 67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64c.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 do, 72c; winter, dull; No. 2 red, 75c; No. 1 white, 75c; extra red, 72c. Receipts—Wheat, 600,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 350,000 bu; oats, 200,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., May 20.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and lower; No. 1 red, spot, 75¾c; May, 75¾c; July, 78c. Corn—Dull and lower; mixed, spot, May and June, 49¾c; July, 49c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, Western, 42c. Rye—Little inquiry; No. 2, 57c. Hay—Firmer.

Toledo, O., May 20.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2, cash and May, 71¾c; June, 72¾c; July, 74c; August, 76c. Corn dull, lower; No. 2 cash and May, 44c; No. 3, 43c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Rye dull; cash, 60c. CLOVERSEED—Dull; prime October, $6.00.

Song.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear;
There is ever a something sings alway:
There's the song of the lark when the skies are clear,
And the song of the thrush when the skies are gray.
The sunshine showers across the grain,
And the bluebird trills in the orchard tree;
And in and out, when the eaves drip rain,
The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
Be the skies above or dark or fair,
There is ever a song that our hearts may hear—
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear—
There is ever a song somewhere!

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
In the midnight black, or the midday blue;
The robin pipes when the sun is here,
And the cricket chirrups the whole night through.
The buds may blow and the fruit may grow,
And the autumn leaves drop crisp and sear;
But whether the sun, or the rain, or the snow,
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
Be the skies above or dark or fair,
There is ever a song that our hearts may hear—
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear—
There is ever a song somewhere!
—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

Australia's Wild Finance.

The recent financial upheaval in Australia calls attention to the population, resources, and debts of that section. The following table gives the figures for the different colonies for 1892:

	Population.	Bonded debt.
New South Wales	1,165,000	$ 300,0[...]
Victoria	1,140,000	230,0[...]
South Australia	320,723	105,0[...]
Queensland	400,000	150,0[...]
New Zealand	630,000	195,0[...]
Tasmania	650,000	35,0[...]
Totals	4,405,723	$1,000,0[...]

Thus it appears that the public indebtedness is about $225 per head. It has been accumulated largely in carrying on public improvements, which are always extensive and costly in a comparatively new country. But the development of Australia has not kept pace with its indebtedness, and the natural result is a setback and commercial embarrassment.

The Code Duello.

"I understand you had quite a quarrel with Bluggins at the club."

"Yes; it really seemed serious for a time."

"Has there been a reconciliation?"

"No."

"Aren't you afraid he will give you a whipping?"

"No. I took the precaution to challenge him. We couldn't be so unfashionable as to fight now."
—*Washington Star.*

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FOR SALE—A NATIONAL CASH REGISTER, good as new; liberal reduction [...]

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES. Newest designs and lowest prices. [...] 67 and 69 S. Canal-st., near Madison.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF A FIRST-CLASS desk for the very lowest price call at the cheapest place in the city for office [...] etc. City Office Furniture Co.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES. ALL [...] Address Borden & Selleck Co. [...]

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HALSTED STREET—A. J. KETTERING. E. J. HONDLE & CO. BOULEVARD PHAR.
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FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
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CHICAGO AVENUE—HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—F. HITERMAN.
ASHLAND AVENUE—F. AMKRATZ. WM. STORCK.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—L. WOLTERSDORF. C. J. KASBAUM. KAPLENSKY PHAR'Y.
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LOST—SATURDAY, ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV. or near that av. and 50th-st., pocketbook containing roll of bills and trunk check; owner's name in book; a liberal reward if returned to 5000 Lake-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—C. H. D.: HAVE BEEN SICK; meet me at Windsor, on Dearborn-st., at 12:30 today. L. A. R.

PERSONAL—MAY WHITE, PLEASE WRITE TO ROE.

PERSONAL—LOO: WRITE TO YOUR ST. LOUIS brother; very important.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

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A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG PHYSICIAN, A graduate University of Pennsylvania, wants position, preferably assistant; highest Philadelphia medical references. Address W. L. P., 1933 North 13th-st., Philadelphia.

BICYCLES AND TRICYLES.

FOR SALE—PNEUMATIC—CHEAP FOR cash; almost new; cannot use it owing to broken leg; best offer takes it. Address G S [illegible], Tribune office.

$35 UP—COME AND GET A HIGH GRADE bicycle cheap while they last. THOMAS KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

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LADIES' ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 397 Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

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FOR SALE—
PRESS—Seven-column quarto, with stereotype machinery complete; will print 4, 8, or 10 pages Tribune size; capacity, 12,000 8-page papers per hour. Address or call on BUSINESS MANAGER, Tribune Company.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE 4-TON ICE MAchine; 2 Clark's No. 2 gas engines. Inquire at 145 So. State-st.

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A. S., 802 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOUNTED BUFFALO HEAD, THE only one like it for sale in this country. Can be seen at BARNES' hat store, 86 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN, WITH TWELVE syrups, for $100. 279 S. Clark-st.

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ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are experienced bookkeepers; some own machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

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DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

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POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. [illegible] west 309.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—IN RAILROAD OFFICE by young married man, 29; 10 years' experience in B. & O. R. R. Co., Baltimore, Md.; joint accounts, etc. E. N. DORSEY, 680 W. Adams-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—MEAT-CARVER, BUTCHer and pantryman want position in hotel or restaurant. Address HOW, Inter-Ocean Hotel, 268 State.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK WITH EXtended experience in French cookery, possessing first-class recommendations, just arrived from Europe. JOHN MROZ, 152 Cornell-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman that understands his business; married; best of city references. M B 198, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT STEnographer and Smith Premier operator; has knowledge of bookkeeping and owns machine; first-class references; salary, $12 to start on. Address O 654, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter employed during the day desires evening work. Address P 851, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT of construction or take charge of lighting or railway plant by a man with eight years' practical experience; good manager of men; can handle labor with system and economy; am familiar with all leading systems, and have the best of recommendations as to character and ability. Address Room 532, Gore's Hotel, City.

SITUATION WANTED—$25—I WILL GIVE THIS to any one who will secure me a position; outside work preferred; am an active, energetic young man, well educated, of good business ability and address; honest and reliable in every respect. Address M B 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSIness man who has had 15 years' experience on the road and manager of salesmen would like a similar position; can give A1 Chicago reference. Address M B 163, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION AS MANAger of a first-class theater or opera-house by a man having had twelve years' experience in the show business. Address D. W. S., 802 Columbus Building, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO REPRESENT MANUfacturers of American tools and novelties in England this summer; leave Thursday. Address M B 107, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF good technical education and some experience. Address M B 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man as waiter in restaurant. Address RESTAURANT, P 853, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SWEDish girl as waitress or chambermaid in hotel. 5553 Shields-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN TO work out by the day. Address 3617 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING AT HOME; also to go out. 2735 Calumet-av. Send postal.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG lady stenographer. Address P 762, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED, REFINED Southern lady desires position as teacher in family; three languages and music to beginners; would also accept position as housekeeper in hotel or family where servants are employed. MRS. DEBRUNE, 462 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR 2 OR 3 MONTHS, beginning July 1, by a lady, a position as French interpreter, either in city or World's Fair; highest references. Address, stating terms, etc., C 4 "Arizona," 42d-st. and Lake-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE GROCery shipping clerk; state salary and references. Address P 855, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—GERMAN REGISTERED OR ASsistant. 117 Wells-st., cor. Ohio.

HELP—EXPERIENCED, IN LACES, NOtions, hosiery, and gents' furnishings. P. F. RYAN & CO., 218-228 W. Madison-st.

MAN—YOUNG, FROM 18 TO 25, FOR OFFICE work. Apply before 10 o'clock. 42 North Halsted-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING MEN—FINE MEDIUM; LIBERAL coms. Manhattan Pub. Co., 84 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—CITY; ACQUAINTED WITH SODA fountain trade; to sell side line; will not conflict with your house trade; good commission. Address Celery Phosphate Co., Sioux City, Ia.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS SHOE SALESMAN; one who is thoroughly familiar with visiting and city trade. Hamilton Brown Shoe Co., 161 Franklin.

SALESMAN—CITY SALESMAN; $15 PER WEEK; only those of good address need answer. Address P 850, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CHICAGO SALESMAN TO SELL novelties; salary $150 monthly. Harte & Steel Supply company, Milwaukee, Wis.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY. 294 FRANKLIN-ST.

SALESMEN—TWO, AT ONCE; $10 PER DAY. WILCOX, Manager, 297 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—TO SELL TO STORES, GOOD COMmissions. Wiegand Picture Hanger company, Pittsburg, Pa.

SOLICITORS—TO REPRESENT THE FIDELITY Mutual Life; permanent; advancement, and good pay. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

Boys.

BELL BOYS—AT STAMFORD, 1254 MICHIGAN-av.; must room and board themselves.

OFFICE BOY—CALL AT 414 OMAHA BUILDING. 134 Van Buren-st.

Trades.

WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMERS; $3 PER day to right man; steady job. 188 E. Ohio-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO MALE; MUST BE ACcurate and rapid; married men preferred. Call at Room 37, Palmer House, Monday 10 a. m.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR—YOUNG MAN; SALARY $15; small cash bonds required. P 857, Tribune.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE CONFINING THEMselves in offices until they are losing their health to sell life insurance for the Fidelity Mutual Life and be independent and have outdoor exercise; six agents wrote in Cook County last year $2,000,000, averaging over $200 per month apiece. Why not give it a trial? You cannot lose anything and it may be your forte. FRANK B. FLEMING, Western Agent, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

MANAGER—BY A STRICTLY LEGITIMATE and reliable beneficiary order, 10 year endowment insurance, a thorough organizer and State manager; to one who is fully competent and experienced in the work a permanent and liberal contract guaranteed. Address, stating age, references, and experience, Box 358 Richmond, Va.

SOLICITORS—GENTLEMEN TO SOLICIT FOR the Hartford Life Ins. Co., 140 Dearborn-st.

WAITER—COLORED, FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIenced, for large hotel, with recommendations. 400 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—AND DINING-ROOM GIRL; FIRST-class; for private boarding-house. Apply 1309 Michigan-av., morning.

COOK—COMPETENT COOK; ALSO SECOND girl. 1469 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—CAPABLE GERMAN OR SWEDE for general housework; highest wages paid. 42 Ray-st., near Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 419 48th-st.

SCRUB WOMAN—PAINT CLEANER, EXPERIenced, with reference. 400 State-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER—ONE WITH SOME EXPERIence, steady work. 4634 Armour-av.

DRESSMAKERS—200 DRESSMAKERS, SHIRT-makers, or good hand and machine operators wanted.
100 tailoresses, coat, pants, and vest hands, and machine operators wanted.
50 embroiderers in gold and silver bullion, experienced, wanted.
50 girls to learn embroidery.
20 capmakers, experienced, wanted. All at our new suburban factory, Evergreen Park, Chicago, and Grand Trunk Ry. and 92d-st. Good wages, steady work, and fine board at $3.50 per week. Apply 149 and 151 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill. THE E. A. ARMSTRONG CO.

WAIST FINISHERS—FIRST-CLASS, AT 2500 Indiana-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY stenographer and Smith Premier operator. Address E. L. J. 300 Washington-blvd.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—EXPERIenced, in South Water-st. commission house. Address P 854, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES TO WRITE AT HOME. INclose stamped envelope. BERTHA BENZ, Sec., South Bend, Ind.

WOMAN—MIDDLE-AGED, TO SIT WITH INvalid during the day. MARSH, Flat C, 3633 Ellis-av.

YOUNG LADY—NEAT, GOOD-LOOKING YOUNG lady to visit World's Fair every day in a business capacity for a periodical; apply in own handwriting with full particulars; prefer a girl who must depend upon her own exertions for a living. Address P 849, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE CHEAPEST NICKEL-plated water purifier; fits all faucets. SEED, manufacturer, 23 Center-st., New York.

SALARY OR COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint subagents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—5 MORE SPECIAL AGENTS IN COOK County to represent the Fidelity Mutual Life (Fouse plan). Six agents wrote in 1892 $2,393,000. Will make advances to those that can show good records and references. We write insurance at cost on terms of 10, 15, and 20 years, renewable without examination. Semi-endowment at life rates (30 per cent below old line life rates) and life rate endowments at life rates. Also 10, 15, and 20 payment optional limited policies, non-forfeitable after third year, for paid up or cash value. Premiums 15 per cent below Massachusetts companies and cash value 15 per cent higher. Liberal terms to men of experience. Come and compare our contracts with any other company and decide for yourself. F. B. FLEMING, Rooms 46, 47, 48, 115 Dearborn-st.

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FOR SALE—

SUBURBAN LOTS IN WEST AUBURN,
(Adjoining Auburn Park.)

Streets macadamized, stone sidewalks, water, sewer, and gas.

A number of fine residences already built.

First-class transportation facilities; steam, electric, and street cars; lots on easy terms; homes will be built for purchasers.

Branch office on the subdivision, n. w. cor. Halsted and 79th-st.

BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CALL AT ONCE IF YOU ARE HUNTing for a genuine bargain. The following choice World's Fair sites will be sold this week at the best offer:
55x125—S. e. cor. 63d and Farwell-av.
80x125—68th-pl., cor. of alley, near Stony Island-av., north front.
50x125—67th-st., near Stony Island-av., south front.
40x125—68th-st., near Stony Island-av., south front.
ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 62d and 63d-sts., 75x175; easy terms of payment. KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-AV., NEAR 53D-ST. AND Cottage Grove-av., 50x120, west front; if taken at once $80 per foot. ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Several fine corners on the West Side suitable for barns and warehouses, 50 to 100 feet frontage. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—$7,500—CORNER THAS HAS BEEN occupied by saloon for 20 years, and always made money. Will give possession. 513 Jefferson near 12th-st. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington.

FOR SALE—BEST 50X180 ON ADAMS-ST. NEAR St. Louis-av.; will sell part. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington.

FOR SALE—995 W. MADISON—3-STORY BRICK, with barn; rented to pay handsomely on investment. H. POTWIN, Room 44, 126 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER LOTS ONLY $1,000 each, including all the well-known Edgewater improvements, sewer, water, stone curbs, cement walks, gas, macadamized streets; terms very easy; $250 cash and $250 at 1, 2, and 3 years, interest 6 per cent; title perfect; abstract with each lot; these lots are near the lake, R. R. station, and new electric road. J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN PARK—A 9 ROOM HOUSE with all modern improvements on lot 50x175, near depot and electric road; $7,200; $1,000 down, $50 monthly. Lots for sale in this subdivision and money advanced to build. Write for particulars. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera House Building.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITHout revaluation, the northwest corner of N. Clark and Chestnut-sts.; 100x152. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER—LOT 100X150 FT., corner of Kenmore and Thorndale-avs. Owner. D. B. STEDMAN, 3716 Lake-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN JOHN CUDAHY'S ADdition to Morton Park; $1,700 up; small payments; small amt. down; 5, 6, 7 rooms; sewers, sidewalks, electric lights, graded streets; I. C., C. B. and Q. R. R.'s; free fare any time. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—NEW 9-ROOM SUBURBAN HOUSE; stone basement; 100 monthly payments, $35 each. Owner, 811 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE, ON C., B. & Q. R. R., choice homes and investments. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—180 ACRES ON THE BELT LINE AT the junction of three railroads, 22 miles from the city limits; high, dry land, with depot on same; price $300 per acre, easy terms. GEO. B. HATHAWAY, 208 Montgomery Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—WANTED—ASSISTANCE TO COLOnize or sell at special bargain 170,000-acre tract, good, irrigable Nebraska land; also to trade lot of Nebraska farms. Address C S 66, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—665 ACRES BLUEGRASS PASTURE, fenced; 2,780 acres pasture and hay lands, fenced, on R. R., with windmills and tanks; each $14 per acre; 3,136 acres Arkansas timber lands for $2,500. Write W. M. DURHAM, Momence, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MILLIONS ACRES choice lands, ranches, live stock, city real estate in Texas; send for lists. MARTIN & CO., San Antonio, Tex.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM IN NEBRASKA; MUST BE bounded on one side by creek or a small lake; give lowest price and full particulars. Address M B 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARM ADJOINING CHICAGO AND Northwestern railway; will go out a good distance if good and a bargain. M B 118, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY (vacant preferred), a clear $30,000 business and hotel block in a growing city one hour from Chicago; rentals $1,920. Address F. SLAVIK JR., 510 Ashland-blvd., Chicago.

FOR EXCHANGE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED residence, north 35th-st., east Cottage Grove-av., equity $25,000; will take clear South Chicago lots if suitable for improvement. Owner, M B 13, Tribune.

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A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY NOW ON HAND to loan on real estate in sums to suit at current rates; money loaned to build and to pay maturity mortgages. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE at low rates in sums of $500 to $100,000. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Bldg., Manager Mortgage Loan Dept.

A GOOD PLACE TO BORROW MONEY ON CHIcago real estate; large or small amounts. I advance money to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Main floor, 95 Washington-st.

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MORTGAGES FOR SALE—PAYABLE IN GOLD—We offer the following paying 7 per cent: $500, $800, $1,000, $1,200, $1,300, $1,500, $1,600; also amounts of $2,000 up to $25,000 paying 6 per cent. Lists furnished on application. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Est'd 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD REAL estate. D. S. PLACE, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

W. J. McINTOSH, 33 HARTFORD BUILDING, 140 Dearborn-st. MORTGAGE LOANS ON CITY REAL ESTATE. LOWEST RATES. UTMOST PROMPTNESS.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

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ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 Washington-st., First Floor, Between Clark and Dearborn-sts., or 351 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD, where all business can be transacted without going down town. Englewood office open till 9 p. m.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted. LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Incorporated, Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st., and 534 Lincoln-av., R. 1, Lake View.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND SECURED NOTES bought or loans made on the same and upon approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, real estate, life insurance policies, or any available collateral. Merchants and manufacturers who can use extra money to advantage are invited to call upon us. Chicago Trust and Savings Bank, 122 and 124 East Washington-st.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF MONEY CALL ON THE old established and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, and any available collateral; Mr. Heyman will attend to you personally; fair and honorable treatment guaranteed. 145 E. Madison-st., bet. Clark and La Salle. Private entrance lobby Hotel Brevoort.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES and JEWELRY; strictly private; unredeemed diamonds and watches sold at low prices. RICHTER & FOSTER, Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—WE HAVE any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry; liberal advances made at low rate of interest. H. BAUMAN & CO., Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle and 5th-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, Room 601, Columbus Building, State and Washington-st.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture or diamonds; lowest rates. 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

WILL BUY A FEW BANK DEPOSITS IN THE insolvent Chemical and Columbia National banks. 153 Washington-st., Room 30.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—600 FEET NEAR 57TH-ST. ENtrance to World's Fair; cheap. W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—$200 CASH WILL PURCHASE the very fast, handsome, and stylish Kentucky bred mare Mildred Wilkes, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, long, full mane and tail; sired by Red Wilkes, dam Lady Wilson; record 2:19¼. My mare is, without exception, as handsome and reliable, safe family, and fast trotting mare as any person could wish for; very gentle disposition, accustomed to being driven by ladies, fearless of steam and all road objects; very attractive in appearance; natural roadster of twelve miles an hour, and I will guarantee her in every respect as represented and described, sound, kind, and gentle, to trot a mile in 2:35, and will explain and give good and satisfactory reasons why I am selling her so low; will allow satisfactory trial, and any party calling to see her and not finding her as represented I will pay all traveling expenses here and back. Also, at a great sacrifice, Brewster top buggy, fine light family surrey, seats four, surrey harness, light buggy harness, robes, blankets, etc.; all nearly new and in first-class condition, and made by the most reputable makers. Will sell separate. For further information call private barn, 149 N. State-st., between Erie and Huron. S. W. SPEARS.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING MET WITH SAD misfortune will sell for $150 his handsome family combination saddle horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, weighs 1,175 pounds; can trot a mile in 2:50 and road 10 miles an hour at ease; also the pretty small family Shetland pony, Nellie, the smallest and nicest pony in the city, 36 inches, 5 years old, sound and gentle for small children; has been used the past year by a little girl; a fine russet harness, girl's saddle, etc.; price for outfit $250; will allow 15 days' trial to responsible parties; also a lady's phaeton and side bar road wagon built by Brewster and used but a few times; they will be sold separate at a great sacrifice. Apply at owner's private barn, rear of residence, 347 Ohio-st., cor. Pine, North.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FAMILY horses in the city; young and sound, thoroughly city broke, and can be driven without blinds; weight 1,100 lbs.; also a handsome family surrey in the latest style, roomy and comfortable; they can be bought at a bargain; selling for no fault, only for want of use. Private barn, No. 65 Maple-st., cor. of Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE—THREE RED ROAN HORSES. Apply to R. H. McCORMICK, 124 Rush-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A HANDSOME LIGHT extension-top family surrey, built to order and only used a few times; also set of fine harness. Barn 222 E. 28th-st., near Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A LADY'S phaeton; loop top; large fenders and lamps; only used three times. Private barn, 2729 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOW—A HANDSOME GODdard phaeton; has the latest improvements and only used a few times; can be seen at owner's private barn in rear of the Marquette club house, cor. of Maple-st. and Dearborn-av., North Side.

WAGONETTES—10 WAGONETTES IN good condition, seat from 10 to 24 passengers, for sale at a bargain. Address EXCELSIOR SPRINGS CO., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

FOR SALE—WALK, TROT AND CANTER HORSE; also Kentucky saddler and cheap rig complete. CROSSMAN'S LIVERY, 416 W. Randolph-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO., Phone, Main, 3,985. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS-MAN WITH $500 TO $6,000 CAN secure an interest in a legitimate and permanent business that will pay 200 per cent or more on investment; a close investigation will prove satisfactory to the most careful. Address P 838, Tribune office.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE a business? Do you want additional capital in your business? If so see us; we can help you. Call or write for our bulletin; offices in the principal Western cities. Western Business Agency, general offices 321 to 326, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SUMMER REsort plant, near Chicago, consisting of hotel, cottages, hall, bowling alleys, all completely furnished, with 7 acres beautiful park, 1,000 feet lake front, large fleet choice boats, steam yacht, etc., and doing a large first-class and profitable business; present owner wants to retire; rare chance; will sell the hotel separately and divide the plant; liberal terms; price for the whole outfit, $40,000. Address one week HOTEL, Postoffice Box 463.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—COAL LAND—240 ACRES of coal land adjoining a thriving Iowa town; two railroads crossing the land; owners engaged in other business. For further particulars address ED. H. SMITH, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

FOR SALE—CAB CO. STOCK; GOOD OPPORTUnity to get interest in large livery and boarding stable. L. B. STARKWEATHER, 45 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A FULLY equipped steam-laundry or will sell entire plant; will bear investigation. Address P 856, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CLEAN STOCK OF general mdse. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT; RECEIPTS $25 PER day. 78 S. Jefferson.

FOR SALE—LUNCH ROOM OPPOSITE WORLD'S Fair. 5704 Stony Island-av.

I HAVE A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS TO INvest with a hustler in a ladies' baseball enterprise; will run the entire season, opposite the World's Fair grounds. If you mean business address P 852, Tribune office.

MACHINERY MEN, NOTICE—ON ACCOUNT of death a half interest in a manufacturing milling machinery business must be sold; machines in general use and well known. Call quick. E. LITTLEFIELD & CO., 1603 Monadnock Block.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

SPOT CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCKS OF MERchandise. Address H. HOMER, 134 Market-st., by mail only.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $6,000 TO INvest, competent to take charge of financial part of an established business, manufacturing electrical goods in city of 15,000; no debts; don't answer unless you mean business. Address M B 132, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $100 CAN GET BUSIness that will pay $100 per month; security for money. Address H. H. BEERS, 109 Western-av.

$2,000 WITH COMPETENT SERVICES WILL take half interest in valuable patents and business. 511 "The Isabella," 48 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE.

AT THE S. W. CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND Congress-sts., near Grand Central and C., R. I. & P. depots, the Chicago Storage Warehouse has doubled its former capacity and has unsurpassed facilities for storing all kinds of merchandise, household goods, etc.; private rooms with keys; space with or without office room, for sale or shipment of supplies and repairs; 1 block south of Van Buren-st. SNOW & SNOW, Props., Tel. Main, 801.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—80, 82, and 84 E. 12th-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.
ESTABLISHED 1875.
FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
NEW AND CLEAN, PERMANENT AND RELIABLE.
EXPRESSING DONE. TEL. 786 SOUTH.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND BUILDINGS FOR STORage purposes. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse—CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 153, 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FURNITURE—
CARPETS—
STOVES—
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. $100 WORTH OF GOODS, $5 PER MONTH.

Full 3-piece hardwood bed-room suit....	$7.88
Parlor suits from....	18.00 up
Cook stoves....	6.45 up
Wood-seat chairs....	19 c.
Tables from....	65c up
Carpets....	16c up

MARTIN EMERICH OUTFITTING COMPANY.
Leading housefurnishing outfitters,
261 and 263 State-st. Open evenings till 9 o'clock.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED FLAT, 6 ROOMS AND bath; elegant and complete in every particular; must be seen to be appreciated; rent low; '94 lease. Call at Flat 10, 55 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, NEAR 31ST-ST., 6-ROOM flat furnished; five windows looking on Michigan-av.; 1894 lease, at $35; price, $600. M A 154, Tribune.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—EARDROPS, 2¾ carats, ring, 1¼; stud, 1⅛; big bargain. Address G S 123, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR JULY AND AUGUST, A NEW three-story and basement stone-front furnished house on Michigan-av., near 36th-st.; east front; only occupied a few months. Parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on parlor floor; gas logs, electric lights, burglar alarm, and all conveniences. Servants if desired. Address X 25, LORD & THOMAS, Chicago.

TO RENT—NEW 12-ROOM RESIDENCE, 5748 Kimbark-av.; five minutes' walk from World's Fair entrances at 57th and 60th-sts.; fine place, with large grounds; open every day for inspection; see it.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON ADAMS-st., near Oakley-av., for 2, 3, or 4 months from June 1 to private family; good combination billiard table and dance hall in same; references required. For particulars, B. C. MILLER, 185 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—534 GARFIELD-AV., FINE MODern 10-room dwelling, $75; near Lincoln Park; 3 years' lease; open for inspection daily. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE—MAPLE-st., near Dearborn-av., 3-story brick residence, 13 rooms and bath; 6 or 12 months' lease. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS—A 12-room house, nicely furnished, modern, on Division-st., near Astor; owner goes to the country. S. M. MILLARD, 115 Monroe-st., Room 42.

TO RENT—52 ST. CLAIR-ST. 10-ROOM HOUSE. OGDEN SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE list of furnished houses and flats; some very desirable ones at reduced figures in the city. Don't fail to inspect same. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES AND FLATS; city and suburbs. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Est'd 1879, Major Blk., 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS during the World's Fair. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT MAYfair, either on Northwestern or Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, 30 minutes' ride, for 6 months or more, complete furnished house, with piano, organ, 7 bedrooms, bath, toilet-rooms, hot and cold water, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, separate laundry, playhouse, elegant barn with 6 stalls, ground 200x250, good walk and drives, excellent water; rent $200 per month. Apply 2213 Calumet-av.

FOR RENT—AT OAK PARK—LARGE LIST OF houses, flats, and rooms, furnished and unfurnished. SMITH & JUNE, 95 Washington-st. Oak Park office, 146 Lake-st.

FOR RENT—LAKE BLUFF COTTAGE, NEAR hotel; cozy; $100 for season. GRANT STEWART, 97 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—AT EVANSTON—8-ROOM HOUSES, $30 and $35, with bath, furnace, etc. W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st., Room 9.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AT LAKE DELAVAN—A 9-room cottage, completely furnished, at this fine Wisconsin summer resort; a very good barn; the grounds have a frontage of 200 feet on the lake and have a depth of 300 feet; it can be secured for the season or for one year at a most reasonable rental. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE WELLSBORO,
NEW SIX-ROOM APARTMENTS.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
CORNER OF CALUMET-AV. AND 31ST-ST.
FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY.
CENTER OF BEST RESIDENCE DISTRICT OF SOUTH SIDE.
Building stone and pink buff Roman brick, copper bays, black hardware, hardwood trim and mantels, china cabinets, hat racks, gas and electric fixtures, gas ranges, letter boxes, speaking tubes, electric bells, refrigerators, dumb waiters, enamel bath-tubs, hot water, steam heat, shades and screens, marble and mosaic entrances, janitor service.
FRANK WELLS, Agt., 189 La Salle, R. 47.

TO RENT—
THE POTOMAC,
Cor. Michigan-av. and 30th-st.
(The choicest location in Chicago.)
Elegantly appointed apartments of 7, 8, and 15 rooms; steam heat, hot water, electric light, gas ranges and logs, refrigerators, sideboards, etc., furnished to tenants gratis; prices from $85 up; possession now; agent on premises day and evening. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., Exclusive agents.

TO RENT—
Apartments in THE FORESTON.
A new and elegant building corner of Forest-av. and 33d-st., 7 rooms each; complete in all appointments.
Steam Heat. Hardwood finish.
Hot water. Mantels.
Laundries. Sideboards.
Gas ranges. Refrigerators.
Janitor service. Screens.
Shades. Marble bathrooms.
Will make 1, 2, and 3 years' leases.
WILLIAM M. BAKER, Room 203, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
Elegant new modern flats 7 and 8 rooms, steam heated, hot water, janitor service; S. W. cor. 46th and Lake-av., one block from Ill. Central station; agent on premises from 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day. Apply afternoons PHILIP MURPHY, 79 E. Madison-st., 2d floor Boston Store.

TO RENT—
Elegant 6-room flats in the "Braintree," corner Wabash-av. and 37th-st.; sunlight in every room; near elevated and cable; steam heat, janitor service, gas ranges, etc.; inquire on the premises, or L. R. GIDDINGS & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WE HAVE 2 ELEGANT 8-ROOM NEW steam-heated flats, Indiana-av., near 40th-st. station, on elevated, at $65 month; call. Also a very complete list of furnished flats and houses best portions of city. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

TO RENT—566 KENWOOD-PL.—A FINE 8-ROOM flat; steam heat; very convenient. Call for particulars. W. A. PRIDMORE, cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—OR WILL SELL—2 NICELY FURnished flats of 7 rooms each, ready for roomers. 4246 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., one furnished flat and two vacant only; prices reasonable.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BERRY BLOCK, 1393 TO 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. S. R. MARTIN, Agent on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW "MINEOLA" AND "Monterey," s. w. cor. La Salle-av. and Oak—Few 6 and 7-room flats left; modern; first-class cafe; walking distance; Wells and Clark cable one block; moderate rental. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
6-room flat, 421 Superior-st., first floor; steam heat, range, etc.; in first class condition. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, 7 ROOMS, 1000 N. HALSTED-ST. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—RETAIL STORES—
1316 Wabash-av.
22d-st., s. e. cor. Armour-av., 7 stores.
35th-st., n. w. cor. Dearborn-st.
Stony Island-av., n. w. cor. 64th-st.
3011-3013 Cottage Grove-av.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, 80X165, now ready for occupancy on the northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Harrison-st., first floor and basement and portion of second floor; will rent separately if desired; steam heat; passenger and freight elevator service. D. W. IRWIN, 130 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—THE NEW FIVE-STORY BRICK building 545, 547, and 549 Wabash-av., 67x165; specially adapted for carriage or furniture manufacturers. WALTER H. WILSON, 36 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE AND ROOMS; GOOD LOcation for saloon or boarding-house; near Stock-Yards; 14 rooms overhead of store; rent $50 per month. E. F. RYAN, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 1444.

TO RENT—SMALL AND LARGE STORES, with steam heat, in McLennan new buildings, 31st-st., cor. South Park and Calumet-avs. Rent $40, $45, and $60. Apply at building.

TO RENT—1906 WABASH-AV., Storeroom, 25x80; immediate possession. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—FOR DRESSMAKING—PART OF a well-established millinery store; has a fine carriage trade. H. S. HUBBELL, 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON—3011-3013 COTTAGE Grove-av., store and basement, 40x84 ft. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 170 ADAMS-ST., RAND-McNally Bld. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON—STORE, 1316 WAbash-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, 209 W. ADAMS-ST. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—THREE ELEGANT STORES, STEAM heated, in the Majestic, the new 7-story apartment building, corner Rush and Walton-pl.; splendid location for florist, druggist, merchant tailor, millinery, confectionery, etc. G. F. FISCHER, Suite 601, 120 and 122 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—267 E. KINZIE-ST.—STORE AND basement. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—
Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building. Branch office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—HOTEL, 35 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE for sale in a city of 8,000 near Chicago. J. C. KNIGHT, 185 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS—WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LIGHT offices, single or en suite; steam heat, elevator, hot water, etc.; $18 to $32 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN GARDEN CITY BLOCK, N. W. corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. Inquire Room 208. JACOB WEIL & CO.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ALL SIZES, 182 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House; passenger elevator and steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephone 681.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM. LOUIS ALLRICH, 1510 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM. 1313 Masonic Temple.

Lofts.

TO RENT—FLOORS, 50X100, IN NEW BLDG, 18 and 20 Custom House-pl., near Jackson-st.; pass. and freight elevators; electric lights and power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFT, 100X100 FT., 148 TO 156 PAcific-av. Apply LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—1906 WABASH-AV., 2d story, 25x160; front and rear entrance; use of freight elevator. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND-McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 NORTH CLARK-ST., LARGE basement and sub-basement, suitable for laundry and baths; steam heat, hot water, and power. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SIX-STORY BUILDING WITH FIXtures, 254 Madison-st., near Market-st., for a term of years. Inquire LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPACE 4,000 SQ. FT. OR ANY PORtion of it to suit tenant in modern equipped building; suitable for offices, publishers, or book agency. Apply A. S. KIRK, 145 5th-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY HAASE & ANDEREGG, 73 DEARborn-st.—573 Austin-av., elegant corner for saloon; price $65.

TO RENT—12-FOOT SPACE COR. JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts. Inquire in saloon.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago; benefited by the services of over 20 experienced men; we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence without trouble to you; office open day and night. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—
Buildings, houses, flats, and stores all over West Side; we have more applicants than buildings; owners desiring their property rented and looked after will please call. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A COMPLETE LIST OF all desirable rooms in hotels and private residences for World's Fair visitors. Every one inspected and guaranteed safe. Full particulars with photograph at office. We can save you time and money. You run no risk of getting into questionable places or finding a room occupied after hunting it. No charge for services. Chicago Renting Agency (incorporated), Masonic Temple, first floor above main entrance.

TO RENT—2222 MICHIGAN-AV. HAS FINE ACcommodations; elegant rooms, single or en suite, from $1 to $5 per day per room; ½ block from cable, ½ block from elevated; between Lexington and Metropole Hotels.

TO RENT—A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished room in best location in city, suitable for two; permanent people preferred; no World's Fair rise; $16 a month; also an elegant alcove. Call at 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1898 MICHIGAN-AV.—WORLD'S FAIR visitors can secure elegantly furnished apartments, with or without board. Apply to MRS. OSGOOD.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS to World's Fair guests at reasonable rates; fifteen minutes from grounds and ½ block from Ill. Cent. Depot. Address 3628 Lake-av.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD blvd., elegant, light, furnished rooms; electric light, steam heat, hot water; location central; house built 1890; no cold, damp rooms; send for circular.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, ALL LIGHT and outside rooms. 2236 Michigan-av., between Lexington and Metropole Hotels.

TO RENT—4100 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT rooms; special rates for parties remaining over Fair; one block from L station.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS, PRIVATE RESIdence, near Fair; references required. 6344 Oglesby-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, two blocks from the Fair ground. 6916 Kinney-av.

TO RENT—SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite. 75 Bowen-av., between Ellis and Lake.

TO RENT—THE STANLEY—261 42D-ST.; NEWLY furnished rooms; terms moderate.

TO RENT—271 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms, day or week; near Auditorium.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms; private family. 2500 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—RICHLY FURNISHED PARLOR suite; also other rooms. 3805 Elmwood-pl.

North Side.

TO RENT—434 DEARBORN-AV., HALF BLOCK from Division, handsomely furnished rooms, modern, $15 to $45 monthly; large front room, 24x24, $40, suitable for four or more gentlemen; family private; 15 minutes from business center; boats convenient to the Fair Grounds.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS; GENTLEmen only. 264 Elm-st., 1st floor.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH all conveniences; 1033 North Clark-st., 3d flat.

West Side.

TO RENT—140 WARREN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms from $8 and up per month; ground floor.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 641 Washington-blvd.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—5,000 FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms in strictly private families, all parts of city, on boulevards and best streets; price range from $1 per day up; room owners' prices yours; all personally inspected. GRISWOLD & BEDELL, 308 Royal Insurance Bldg.

TO RENT—ROOMS CAN BE SECURED IN MANY desirable private residences at reasonable rates by calling at our office or addressing us. Our list contains the best in the city. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE MANY DESIRable applications by visitors and exhibitors for rooms in desirable private residences. Call and list with us and we will assist you in renting. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

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1 Estey & Camp, nearly new....	$190
1 Bijou Upright, fancy oak case....	135
1 New England Upright, excellent condition....	135
1 Chase Upright, rosewood, good condition....	150
1 Jacob Bros. Upright, slightly used....	175
1 Washburn, practically new....	175
1 Emerson Upright, popular style, almost new....	185
1 Washbury Upright, has been loaned, only....	190
1 Kingsburu, practically new....	200
1 Large Smith & Barnes Upright....	200
1 Everett Cabinet Grand Upright, nearly new....	225
1 Fischer Grand Upright, good condition....	225
1 Ludwig Upright, looks entirely new....	250
1 Hallet & Davis, newly overhauled....	250
1 Chickering Upright, all improvements....	240
1 Fischer Upright Grand, ornate case....	350
1 Steinway Upright, practically new....	450
1 Knabe Upright, little used....	475
1 New York Piano Company Square....	100
1 Gilbert & Craig Square....	50
1 Weber Square, newly refinished....	125
1 Steinway Square....	175
1 Chickering Square....	165
1 Decker Bros. Grand....	150
1 Fischer Square....	125
1 Knabe Square....	175

And many other equally remarkable offerings. Very few of the above pianos show any trace of wear. Persons at a distance may safely purchase by correspondence as we agree to pay freight both ways on any piano that does not prove satisfactory.

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8 KNABE UPRIGHTS,
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3 HAZELTON UPRIGHTS,
2 McCAMMON UPRIGHTS.
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50 UPRIGHT PIANOS
Must be sold at once.
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233 Wabash-av.

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MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
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2 Kroeger & Sons....	$175, $200
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3 Deckers....	$175, $200, $225
3 uprights....	$50, $75, $100
21 squares, all makes....	$30, $50, $75, $100

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NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
One year's rent allowed if purchased.
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ONE PRICE. ONE PROFIT. PLAIN FIGURES.
Easy payments. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Pianos rented, also tuned and repaired.
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Good opportunities for people of small means.
Catalogues free. Visitors welcome.

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If you wish to buy or rent a piano
Go to
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CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments for rent and sale on time payments. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

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BRADBURY PIANOS—
You can always find good bargains in second-hand pianos of all the leading manufacturers at the Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

3 STEINWAY & SONS UPRIGHT PIANOS, walnuts, ebonys, and mahoganys, $215, $290, and $325 in first-class condition. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

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SOHMER PIANOS. MATHUSHEK PIANOS.
Thompson Music Co., Western Agents, 267 Wabash-av.

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RACIN—GOOD SIRE. BA

BISHOP'S CAREER RECALLS BONNIE SCOTLAND AND VIRGIL.

He Was the Most Promising Youngster of His Day at Palo Alto—Crippled Bishop Was Hacked About and Won Selling Races on Three Legs While His Son Was Attaining Distinction—His Last Race and Purchase—A Dispatch That Came Too Late—The Stakes of the Week.

The colt Senator Irby, who won the 2-year-old stake at Hawthorne Thursday, is the first of the get of the stallion Bishop to attain distinction as a youngster since the day when Racine in California called attention to his sire. Seldom has there been upon the turf so grand a failure as was Bishop, but his history savors of the vicissitudes of two former sires of great American racehorses, Bonnie Scotland and Virgil. The first of these was found in Illinois, where he was serving trotting mares (the produce of two of which, Dan Donaldson and Scotland, gained honor by entering the 2:30 list), by Gen. Harding of the Belle Meade Farm and taken to the splendid farm in Tennessee, soon showed his extraordinary quality through the wonderful Luke Blackburn. Virgil, after performing "over the sticks," was put to drawing a cart, but being finally rescued by Mr. Swigert and taken to Kentucky, there sprang from his loins the mightiest racehorse—Hindoo—that America has ever known—an animal first-class at all distances and weights from his 2-year-old form until the day he was retired to the stud.

Bishop, like Bonnie Scotland and Virgil, was a grandly bred horse, being by Shannon, brother of the famous Mollie McCarthy, out of Bettie Bishop by imp. Buckden, and early gave excellent promise. It was when, as a 3-year-old, he showed an extraordinary trial at one and a quarter miles that Mr. Welsh, the Superintendent at Palo Alto Farm, declared him the best horse yet raised on the place. Breaking down soon thereafter he was used as a stock horse, and from Nettie C. by Norfolk came Jessie C., afterwards a stake winner, while mated with imp. Fairy Rose, the produce became known in due course of time as Racine, the first horse to lower Ten Broeck's long-standing record of one mile in 1:39¾.

Bishop Raced as a Cripple.

While the great son was growing the sire was being patched up, and when Mr. Walcott, now owner of Diablo, this year's Brooklyn Handicap winner, made his first turf venture, becoming the head of what was known as the Fairfax Stable, an agent of this turf confederacy bought Bishop, among others, at Palo Alto, and he was taken East. Soon the land lay "cracked" again, and Bishop was sold for a song to Seaman & Scott, proprietors of a racing stable well known about Brighton and Guttenberg in the old days. Bishop, patched up again, won several races, his forte being at welterweights. He was known as the gamest of cripples, and occasionally won a race finishing on his three good legs.

The last race in which he figured was a selling affair at Brighton Beach. He was entered to be sold for $100.

That very day his son Racine was engaged for a 2-year-old stake in California. The old horse had passed the post a winner, had been auctioned off, and the owner's price of $100 had not been raised. So Bishop was hobbling to his oats on his three good legs. A bustle about the judges' stand; a scattering of the onlookers; whispering among the horsemen. What did it mean? Only that a message had been received from California: "Buy Bishop at any price." And the man to whom it came was telling a hard luck story of "how much money I could have made had I offered $105 just now for Bishop."

Racine, the son, had on the Pacific coast sent the blood of his sire first past the post, almost at the same moment that victory came to the father clear across the continent, and Racine's performance gave presage of that he afterwards became—a first-class racehorse.

Seaman & Scott knew a good thing when in sight and refused to part with Bishop. They own him yet, although his home is at Gallatin, Tenn., on the farm lately owned by Capt. James Franklin, the veteran breeder, who died some months ago.

In the spring of 1893 there was a sale of Bishop colts, and John McCafferty bought for $2,700 the "pick of the lot, a yearling colt of Lucia, who was the dam of Bertha.

Senator Irby was one of the cheaper colts—he cost $525—but by the style of his finish for the L. B. A. C. Stakes at Hawthorne Thursday he proved himself of quality above the average, and is the precursor of added luster to the crown of Bishop, who won his races on three legs.

RACING EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Good Sport Promised at the Local Track and Brooklyn.

The week's racing promises well, as the better class of horses are now getting fit.

At Hawthorne Tuesday the Hawthorne Stakes for 2-year-olds, five furlongs, will be run. Among the eighty-four nominations are: B. F. Fly Jr., Roberts, John Arthur, James V. Carter, Lucille Murphy, Despot, Racio, Lady Jim, Lararone, King Calico, Senator Irby, Memphis, Cyrus, and others.

Thursday the Competition Stakes for 3-year-old fillies will be run. It closed with thirty-eight nominations, among which are: Lola A., Afternoon, Mabel, Ella Duke, Lollie, Issie O., Caledonia, Haydee, Nannie Lord, Dutch Oven, and Lady Rose.

There will be a stake race Saturday, but the book for it has not been issued.

At Brooklyn today the Parkway Handicap will be run. The entries were published yesterday.

Tomorrow the Clover Stakes for 2-year-old fillies, five furlongs, will be contested. Among the fifty-five eligible are: Swatara, Carrara, Baroness, Startle, Token, Sulphide, Clementina, Dolly Varden, and Croaspatch. On the same day the Gamble Stakes for 3-year-old fillies is on the card, in it are: Miss Maude, Halcyon, Faithful, Minnehaha, Thistle, and Propriety.

There is no stake race for Wednesday, but Thursday will witness the Brooklyn Derby for 3-year-olds, one mile and a quarter and the Maturity Handicap for 4-year-olds, one mile and an eighth. In the derby are: Doctor, Simmons, Prince George, Hammie, Don Alonzo, Comanche, Dr. Rice, Rainbow, Wormser, Young Arion, Chiswell, and others. In the Maturity among others are: Pactolus, Yorkville Belle, Fidelio, Nomad, Stonewall, Madrid, Charade, Alonzo, Illume, Mars, Parvenu, Lamplighter, Julien, and Two Bits.

Friday is a purse day, but Saturday the great American Stakes for 2-year-olds, five furlongs, and the St. James Hotel Stakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a quarter, are on the card.

In the former among others are: Patrician, Dobbins, Chateau, Romeo, Declare, Handover, Cunarder, Domingo, Boners, Sunglimpse, Despot, La Joya, and Brahma.

In the Hotel Stakes are: Yorkville Belle, Banquet, Leonawell, Lamplighter, Diablo, Longstreet, and others. There are no stake races on the St. Louis card this week.

THE CLUB MEMBERS' HANDICAP.

Weights Assigned for St. Louis' Much Talked Of Event.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—[Special.]—The following weights were today announced for the Club Members' Handicap, the big race of the St. Louis meeting, which has $5,000 added money. It is to be run Saturday, June 3. The conditions are for 3-year-olds and upwards, $5 to accompany the nomination, $20 to be paid on May 15, and $75 additional for horses accepting; $5,000 added; one and one-fourth miles; ninety subs, of whom fifty-nine declined second payment:

Ida Pickwick	127	Lillian	105
Alohia	122	Carroll Reid	104
Balgowan	118	Semper Fidelo	104
Faraday	118	Hofspur	103
Ray S.	116	Hugh Penny	102
Morello	116	Lord Willowbrook	101
Bolivar Buckner	113	Zender	99
Santiago	113	Ed Hopper	99
Lorenzo	111	Prince Kinney	99
Joe Jordan	106	Walter	98
Acclaim	106	First Day	98
El Rayo	106	Preakness Lass	93
Helen Nichols	107	Col. S	92
Goldstone	106	Tobe Bell	91
Miss Dixie	106	Mr. Dunlap	90
Highland	105		

CADMUS NOT LIKELY TO START.

It Is Doubtful That He Will Be an American Derby Contestant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 21.—[Special.]—The spring meeting of the California Jockey club closed yesterday. It was financially successful, though its events were in the main contested by selling-platers and sprinters unable to go the long route, the higher class California horses having gone eastward or being in reserve for Eastern engagements. Cadmus is improving, but the veterinary deems him as yet unfit for travel, so yesterday Thomas H. Williams wired orders to start the other horses, Picton, Fidelia, Flirtation, and four others, for Chicago.

Cadmus will be left at Winnemnca for a few days longer and then be brought on alone. It is doubtful whether he can be made fit to start for the American Derby. His owner has almost given up all hopes of being able to send him to the post for the great race and will probably rely upon Picton. A car will probably leave here Tuesday containing Wildwood, Charmian, Joe Cotton, and the 2-year-olds Gordius and Relampago. The 2-year-olds and Charmian belong to Dan Miller. Charmian is a truly great filly, and Gordius has done work in private fast enough to indicate that he may rank in the first flight of 2-year-olds. Wildwood will not fill his engagements on the Eastern tracks, but will be reserved solely for the stakes at Washington Park. He is a racehorse of high class, and Californians now believe that he would surely have won the Brooklyn Handicap had his somewhat faint-hearted owners sent him on in time to be prepared for the event.

Within a week another car will depart for Chicago in which will come the handicap horse Sir Walter, a game, speedy, and staying performer; the Brutus—Bonnie Jean colt, the Brutus—Ariola colt, and another unnamed 2-year-old, all the property of Charles Boots, and possibly the Derby candidate Martinet. It was reported yesterday, however, that Martinet had fallen so lame that Senator Thompson has about concluded that it is useless to send him to Chicago. The Bonnie Jean colt will probably be named Peter the Great. He is, by the record, the best 2-year-old that has started in California this year. He has carried high weights, ran fast when called upon to do so, won every race he has started for with consummate ease, and has never been fully extended. Fit and well it will require an extraordinary 2-year-old to defeat him for the World's Fair and Hyde Park Stakes. The Ariola colt is very speedy, but not reliable.

Mat Storm's lot will be the last to leave California, but the time of their departure is not set, as Storm is awaiting the recovery of several 2-year-olds that have been sick. His horses go to New York and will not be raced in Chicago this year.

The blood-horse meeting set to begin next October will eclipse all racing reunions heretofore held here. Many valuable stakes will be opened. A steeple chase course has been outlined, as has also a six furlong circuit. A new club house will be constructed for the better social element and the track equipments otherwise improved to meet the requirements of a first-class race meeting.

CLINTON C. RILEY.

POOLE'S LORENZO IN BAD SHAPE.

Bungling Shoeing Disables the Sprinter, to the Dismay of the Owner.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—[Special.]—Lorenzo, G. W. Poole's sprinter, will hardly face the flag again this season, all on account of faulty shoeing. A farrier was called in to plate him Saturday, and bunglingly cut into the quick. The wound brought on lockjaw, and the horse now stands in poultice boots. The injury is to his near foreleg, and it will probably be months before he recovers. The loss is a severe one to Poole, who was confident of capturing several rich stakes with him.

The Missouri Stable, owned by Otto Stifel, has arrived at the fair grounds. There are thirteen horses in the string, including Sir Carr, Servitor, Colonel S., and a number of good-looking 2-year-olds. Colonel S. is a full brother to Wildwood, the $10,000 California thoroughbred, and has performed well. He is being prepared for the rich Club Members' Handicap.

FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

A Recent English Publication Worthy of Study by American Players.

"Football, the Rugby Union Game," a recent accession to the Chicago Public Library, Mr. Marshall's collection of ancient and modern lore of the Rugby game, possesses an unexpected interest.

The first four articles deal with the games peculiar to four of the great English public schools, Rugby, Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, and are written by "old boys" familiar each with the eccentricities of his own school. The average man who nowadays takes an interest in folklore and development cannot fail to enjoy these chapters. Schoolboys always did display a rare ingenuity in hedging round their amusements with strange rites and ceremonies, examples of which any one may see on the streets of Chicago in early spring who will stop to watch a game of marbles. A most delicious instance of this tendency will be found in the description of the wall game at Eton. This is a pure outgrowth of local environment, which maintains a vigorous existence in one corner of the playground there and nowhere else on earth. Perhaps one must be an enthusiast and an old player to read through the succeeding chapters, which give a record from the origin of the game down to the year 1892 of the most famous players and the most important matches played. Still, it does seem that this list of heroes might be as readable as those in Homer. The Homeric simile may perhaps be carried a little further without straining it, as the old time combats viewed in the light of modern football read much as a battle in Homer would to a student of military tactics of the present day, so constant has been the application of more scientific methods of play.

To American college men the steady modification of the game, of which the American intercollegiate game of football is quite a logical development, will be found interesting. At the present time the two hemispheres do not play so radically different games as might be supposed, though each could be materially improved by taking some ideas from the other. American players ought to read the accounts of two important matches, "The Champion County (Yorkshire) Against the Rest of England" and "The International England vs. Scotland," in the *Field* of March 4, which can be found at the public reading-room in the City Hall. These accounts will give a very good idea of the tactics now in vogue on the other side.

In time an inter-hemisphere match may be an annual fixture. There would be no better introduction of good will between ourselves and the mother country. It would be quite practicable in these days of ocean greyhounds and big gate receipts. In fact, no better direction could be made of the proceeds of an amateur event than to set a standard for the ambition of the whole country by paying the expenses of the visiting team across the ocean. An international event with Canada would be a good beginning in harmonizing differences in playing rules.

Football is not to be despised as a part of a boy's education, being a wonderful educator in courage, perseverance, and quickness of thought.

THISTLES AND SWIFTS DRAW.

For the Second Time the Two Crack Teams Play Without Result.

The Thistle and Swift football clubs met yesterday morning at Thirty-seventh street and Indiana avenue for their last match in the Jackson Cup competition. For years past these clubs have opposed each other and all their games are sharply contested.

In their last match the result was a draw and yesterday's game terminated in the same manner, each team scoring a goal. The ground was in fine condition and the weather, though a trifle warm, was conducive to good football.

At 11:45 o'clock Cardwell kicked off for the Swifts, who defended the south goal. Throughout the first half the play was evenly divided. First the Thistles would attack only to shoot wide or be repulsed and then the Swifts would make matters interesting in the vicinity of the Thistle goal. After ten minutes play McEwan got past all the Swift backs but shot erratically. Soon after Williams lobbed the ball on top of the Thistle cross bar and their goal had a narrow escape from being captured. Both goal keepers were called upon to save their charges on several occasions, but they were not found wanting and at half time neither side had scored.

On changing ends the Thistles had the better of the play for some time. Fifteen minutes after restarting a well placed corner kick resulted in a bully round the Swift goal. There was a mixing of legs and ball, from which the latter disentangled itself and rolled to Forrest, who easily scored for the Thistles. This reverse set the Swifts to work in earnest, and within fifteen minutes from a good pass by Aird, Cardwell equalized. No further score was made, the game ending in a draw, as before stated.

For the Thistles McEwan, as usual, played well; P. and W. McWhirter did good work on the forward line. Of the defense Aston, Dewar, and Forrest were the best.

For the Swifts Aird and Cardwell were the only forwards to show anything like form. Cameron, Campbell, and Lawrence were a bulwark of defense.

The teams were played as follows:

Thistles.	Positions.	Swifts.
J. Gibson	Goal	Bates.
Wright	Backs	Campbell.
Aston		Cameron.
Dewar	Forwards	Lawrence.
Forrest	Half-backs	Crickshank.
London		McKnight.
P. McWhirter	Right wing	Milloy.
W. McWhirter		Williams.
McMillan	Center	Cardwell.
McEwan	Left wing	Aird.
Muir		Liddell.

Referee—Mr. E. Young.

Princeton-Columbia Event Winners.

The individual winners of the Columbia-Princeton games Saturday were as follows:

One hundred yards run—Final heat won by F. W. Allen, Princeton; J. B. Small, Columbia, second. Time, 10 1-5.

One hundred and twenty yards hurdle race—Won by J. Byrnes, Columbia; R. F. Williams, Princeton, second. Time, :17 1-5.

Two-mile bicycle race—Won by J. Cornochon, Princeton; W. J. Grannis second. Time, 6:01.

Four-hundred-and-forty-yard run—Won by L. V. Brokaw, Princeton; G. R. McCampbell, Princeton, second. Time, :51 3-5.

Throwing sixteen pound hammer—Won by K. Taylor, Princeton, with a throw of 100 feet 6¾ inches; R. W. Morris, Columbia, second, with 93 feet 9 inches.

One mile run—Won by C. V. Black, Princeton; H. R. Kingsley, Columbia, second. Time, 4:46 3-5.

Running high jump—Won by W. Harrison, Columbia, with a leap of 5 feet 8 inches; H. R. Still, Princeton, second.

One mile walk—Won by O. W. Otley, Princeton; F. A. Borcherling, Princeton, second. Time, 7:00 1-5.

Half-mile run—Won by T. B. Turner, Princeton; W. C. Wintringer, Princeton, second. Time, 2:06 1-5.

Two hundred and twenty-yard hurdle race (final)—Won by W. De Salazar, Columbia; D. R. James, Princeton, second. Time, :27 3-5.

Putting sixteen-pound shot—Won by J. Beveridge Jr., Princeton, with a put of 38 feet 2¾ inches; J. Byrnes, Columbia, second, with a put of 35 feet 3¼ inches.

Two hundred and twenty-yard run—Won by J. B. Small, Columbia; F. W. Allen, Princeton, second. Time, :23.

Running broad jump—Won by J. Hammond, Columbia, distance 20 feet 8 inches; R. Shipman, Columbia, second, distance 20 feet 6 inches.

Pole vault for height—Won by J. H. Bowman, Columbia, height 10 feet; J. C. Oakes, Columbia, 9 feet 9 inches, second.

Turf Notes.

Nick Hall has taken his stable to East St. Louis.

Owner W. P. Taylor of Buffalo says that he is willing to match his champion, Mascot, against Guy or any other pacer.

Walcott & Campbell have offered Boyle & Littlefield $15,000 and Eagle Bird for Halton. The offer was refused, as the colt is held at $20,000 cash.

By the revised rules of racing which the Board of Control has lately made public, prizes again get the three pounds allowance, as was the case several years ago.

The Meadville kite track was under water last week and all of the horses were removed from the stables. The covered track is also a complete wreck. Miller & Sibley's losses will amount to $20,000.

TALES OF THE TURF.

OVERWORKED BLITZEN POPULAR WITH THE RACING CROWD.

Bill Riley and Gamblers' Alley—Diablo Was a Good Youngster—Riding Blunders on the Track—How Salvator Nearly Came to Be Cast Off—Jockeys and Their Tempters—The Scotch Yacht Calluna and Her Lines—Tennis Class as It Stands to Date.

Whatever Blitzen's class may be, there is no other horse on the American turf today who so strongly attracts the rank and file of bettors. The talent sneers at Blitzen, the smart division respects him, but the crowd bets on him no matter what the price, the class of his company, or the weights. The "iron horse" is popular and is having enough work to rival old Barnum unless his career is cut short. Blitzen is four years old and has been racing eighteen months. In that time he has performed 95 times, won 38 races, been second 24, third 14, and unplaced 19. Blitzen cost "Virginia" Bradley $975 Sept. 12, 1891. Bred at the Peytonia stud, Blitzen by Blazes—Germania by Glengarry was bought for $175 as a yearling by Clark Maxwell, who sold the colt to Bradley. In Cushing & Orth's stable there is a full sister to Blitzen which will win this season. It is Dutchess, a filly which cost the stable $1,225 as a yearling last spring.

Bill Riley, and "Gamblers' Alley."

Bill Riley, so well known here, is selling the auctions at St. Louis, dropping for the nonce his one-two-three book game. Bill has had his ups and downs, and always regrets that in the days of Gamblers' alley he did not save some of the money he made so fast. Bill dropped into reminiscence recently while Jimmie McLaughlin was getting ready to leave a favorite at the post. He said of Gamblers' alley: We used to handle on the races alone from $4,000 to $6,000 every day, and half as much more on baseball and other sports. How much money did we hold on the first Cleveland-Blaine election? Well sir, we had $1,400,000 in the box, the largest amount that one firm ever held in election wagers, and there were some very funny features connected with the matter. If a man had persistently bought the short end in that election as the odds shifted he could have won $100,000 no matter which way the election went."

Riding Blunders and Their Cost.

A group of local trainers were talking about pulling horses and how many times an outcry was made when there was really no ground for it. One of them said: "It is all right about in-and-out horses, sulkers, and that, but the judges should look at races like the public, and take a jockey's actions on the horse as a criterion. If a jockey's every movement on a horse from start to finish looks suspicious he should be punished, as horses are too often blamed for the stupidity of a jockey who should know better. It makes it an easy matter for the jockey to throw down or pretend to cheat if horses can be blamed when beaten. The horses run well enough when there is a long price laid against them."

"You are a little bit too hard on the boys," one said.

"That's all right, but how long could they work on a railroad and make such blunders? There was no answer to his question, and the argument was won.

Diablo Was a Good Youngster.

The victory of Diablo in the Brooklyn Handicap is only another instance of a high class 3-year-old developing into quite a lasting quality.

Diablo is a stoutly-built bay horse, 7 years old, the property of Walcott & Campbell. He was bred at the Ellerslie Stud Park in Virginia, and is by Bolero (son of Lexington and Fanny Washington, by Revenue), from Grace Darling, she by Jonesboro, second dam Ninette by Revenue, third dam Nina, dam of Planet. Diablo was sold as a yearling to the Castle Stable, and raced successfully both at 2 and 3-year-old form. The year 1888, when Diablo was a 2-year-old, was a memorable season of 2-year-old racing. Salvator, Proctor Knott, the Faverdale colt, Oregon, Buddhist, Tenny, and Reporter being among the best that season, and Diablo was considered in the first flight. His best victory that year was in the Great Eastern Handicap. As a 3-year-old he gave great promise and started out by winning the Withers Stakes, but he went to pieces after the Belmont, in which he was beaten by Eric, and retired supposedly so unsound that there was little hope of his training again. He was patched up, and, though his legs are very bad, has been a useful horse for Messrs. Walcott & Campbell, who secured him after the Castle Stable sold him to Walter Grats.

How He Pulled for a Deceiver.

The present system of racing is such that the vast majority of jockeys are boys too young to fully understand what they are doing when they pull, purposely get left at the post, or otherwise ride to lose. The turf has on it many jockeys and ex-jockeys now honest from principle or policy who in their youth were guilty of crooked riding, and many of the boys at present open to any dishonest proposition will in time master the lesson that it is more profitable to ride straight.

Jockeys as a class cannot well be accused of innocence, but there are some who are guilty of fraud simply because they have been led to believe it is the proper thing.

It was not long ago that a boy who has since earned a reputation as an artist at losing races illustrated excellently the very young jockey's idea of what pulling means. He was a small stable boy then and because no other boy was available to do an unusually light weight was put up on a horse well backed by his employer. It was his third or fourth mount and as he walked his horse to the post an unknown man hurried along at his side whispered to the boy, "Mr. B. has changed the game. You must never be in the first three. You get $25 for losing." The youngster believed he had a hard task getting beat. When he returned to the paddock after losing his employer solemnly said: "You pulled that horse." "Yes, sah," proudly answered the boy, "I mos' pull'd he's d—d head off an' I sho' did lose."

Salvator Was Almost Cast Off.

Great trainer as he is Matt Byrnes came near overlooking Salvator. The Haggin youngsters of 1889 wintered at Monmouth Park under the supervision of George Black, who was Byrnes' assistant. When the first string of the 2-year-olds came east Salvator was not with them. "Where is the Selina colt?" asked Black, as he looked the lot over. "O," said Byrnes, "he's as long as from here to that rail fence," pointing to a fence about twenty feet away.

"Well," replied Black, "I'd like to have him tried. Selina was a good mare and never killed, and he might turn out worth looking after."

"He'll be along later," remarked Byrnes. "We have too many anyhow and no use for horses that can't win."

Salvator, then known only as the Selina colt, came along with the aftermath. He was a growthy fellow and a big kind show to begin. Fresno was of the ready-made kind who came to hand quickly, and for a month George Black was the only one at the stable who had any idea that Salvator would ever become great as Fresno. He was twitted about him by Supt. John Mackey, until finally he declared that if he could not beat Fresno within three weeks he would submit to their judgment. The time passed and on the day set for the trial Mr. Haggin himself went down to the Branch. It was first proposed that the colts be worked together, but this was considered idle and a stable boy was put on Salvator. He did three furlongs on the old track in thirty-seven seconds so handy that Mr. Haggin began to believe he would be worth keeping, and it was arranged that he should be given a half-mile trial with Fresno. The trial took place and to the surprise of every one except Black Salvator just galloped away from his stable mate. From that day forward of course Salvator was the pet of the stable and he went into the hands of Byrnes. This was a lottery indeed, for had not Black taken such a fancy to the colt and practically undertook himself to develop him against the judgment of both the trainer and of Mackey, Salvator would have gone under the hammer as a cast-off.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS OF HIGH CLASS.

Youngsters in the East Far Ahead of the Lot of Last Season.

NEW YORK, May 21.—[Special.]—Only a week since the regular racing season began, yet this short space of time has been sufficient to lead to the belief that the crop of 2-year-olds is a long way above the average. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand racing takes a delight in utterly annihilating pet theories, cherished fads, and above all positive assertions. But when one remembers the mediocre juveniles that were eating one another's heads this time last year, it is pardonable if one adopts a somewhat exultant tone regarding the present. It may be that the cream of the year have all been got ready early, and that by the time the Junior Champion is to be decided they will be played out, which will pave the way for second-class youngsters.

However this may be, it would seem, both in appearance and the way in which they set down to business, this spring's juvenile division is streets in front of that which was struggling for the early stakes twelve months back. Don Alonzo, Sir Walter, and Dr. Rice were on top of one another last spring with the rest nowhere. Now we have Halton, Dobbins, Bowers, Joe Ripley, Hurlingham, and Declare of high merit, with Despot, Galilee, Montepool, Sir Excess, St. Julien, St. Maxim, Serpolis, Long Dale, Black Hawk, McIntyre, Melody, and the colt by Esher—Daly to give them a fight at some point during the journey. Probably if it were left to public vote Dobbins would prove the favorite, but so far as one can judge from what has been enacted in the last seven days—taking into consideration the luck of getting off, unhampered positions, etc.—it would seem as if Halton, Bowers, and Hurlingham would all three cut his comb before turfmen have turned their backs on the Sheepshead spring meeting.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CALLUNA.

Fairlie's Scotch Yacht Who May Race for the America's Cup.

LONDON, May 21.—The Calluna was launched from the building yard of A. & J. Inglis, Partick, Glasgow, and is being rapidly fitted out. This cutter has just been built to the order of a syndicate of Glasgow merchants, of which Peter Donaldson is the representative owner. The Calluna was designed by William Fife Jr. of Fairlie, and while she is about the same length—85 feet on the load-water line—as the Britannia and Valkyrie, designed by Watson, she varies considerably from those cutters and from any large cutter Fife has designed. Of course, none of her dimensions is accurately known, but the gossiper made represent her to be about 124 feet over all, with 25 feet beam, or about 175 tons by the old rule. Its draft at the keel looks about 15 feet. The counter looks about 30 feet long, that is, outside a perpendicular stern post. Since the stern post is excessively raked, the counter may be longer. From the foot of the stern post the keel and stem make a continuous and flat curve to the stem-head, which gives the stem a very sharp look, and quite different from the more rounded stem Watson has introduced. With its great beam the cutter shows a high bilge, with a sharp floor and very hollow run.

The Calluna seems to be a small displacement cutter, but will show a long side when it lies down in a breeze. Its beam is carried well into its counter, and it will, of course, gather power with every plank submerged. It looks a cutter that will be very fast off the wind, and, with a long bowsprit, it seems intended that reaching should be its point of sailing. Her boom is not to be of such extreme length as the Valkyrie's, which means a smaller mainsail and a less powerful build than Watson's cutter. For reaching in light winds the Calluna promises to be very fast; but, with some seventy tons of lead in her keel, she is bound to keep her fast in any weather. The lead keel at the stern post is thinned down to fit the heel and gets thicker and runs off to nothing about the mast. At the stern post it looks about 2½ feet deep, but gets narrower farther forward. The under-edge is fairly sharp, but it is not a bulb keel. The cutter has a very smart look and her lines have all the sweet look peculiar to Fairlie yachts.

The deck fittings, of mahogany, occupy little space. The ironwork is exceptionally heavy. The cutter, being composite, with steel frames and elm and mahogany planking, has plenty of room and accommodations below. She is not to be incumbered with heavy fittings below. Her spacious cabins and staterooms are in polished yellow pine with teak beading. There is plenty of head room below. The cutter is painted black, with a gilt stripe, and, with about an inches of a rail, will show a low side. Capt. Hogarth and his Clyde crew of twenty-eight men have the rigging of the cutter in hand. The success of the Calluna will be a triumph to all concerned. The name signifies white heather.

The three new first-class cutters, Britannia (for the Prince of Wales), Valkyrie, and Calluna, are all fitting out in the mouth of the Kelvin River where it enters the Clyde, and Clyde yachtsmen are naturally enthusiastic over the sight. Capt. Carter and his English crew are busy with the Britannia and Capt. William Cranfield and his Wivenhoe crowd are hurrying up the Valkyrie.

RATING THE CRACKS AT TENNIS.

The Guide Puts Campbell, Chace, and Hall in the Front.

The *Tennis Guide* gives the official rating of the leading tennis players. It is made from the opinions of the seven men forming the Executive committee of the national association. This is what it says on this particular subject:

The ranking of the players for the season of 1892 is not so hard as at first sight it might appear. The opinions of seven men composing the Executive committee has been obtained and they all agree on nine of the ten men. The man over whom there is a difference of opinion is O. F. Richard of San Francisco, who came East and did some very creditable playing at Longwood and at Nahant. The balance of opinion among the members of the association experienced considerable difficulty in drafting a constitution to cover all of them. In this respect the association is an experiment in college athletics. The big leagues of the East cover but one game, there being the football league, including Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and Wesleyan, a dual league between Harvard and Yale in baseball, a league between the same universities in track athletics, an intercollegiate athletic association, comprising all of the important Eastern colleges in track athletics, and an intercollegiate lawn tennis association.

The first matches under the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the Northwest were played last fall in football. The University of Minnesota won the championship. The first baseball games are being played this spring, and the first intercollegiate field day, June 3, in this city will prove what Western college speed, skill, and muscle can do on the cinder track and the lawn tennis court. All four of the big universities are in dead earnest, and the exhibitions of running, jumping, bicycling, putting the shot and hammer, vaulting, and hurdling June 3 in this city will be "for blood."

General Sporting Notes.

Tom McInerny, the wrestler, has sailed for England to meet all comers.

The Roberts-Ives match in London begins at Humphreys' Hall today.

Jim Daly and Joe Butler fight June 22 before the Coney Island Athletic club.

Billy Murphy and Johnny Van Heest have been matched to fight ten rounds at Philadelphia shortly.

John L. Sullivan has sued his publisher, James A. Hearn, for money alleged to be due him on his book.

Everett B. Camp, the celebrated University of Pennsylvania half-back, has arrived in the city, and will locate here permanently.

Lardeux, the French champion walker, has challenged anybody to walk to Chicago by way of Siberia, the ice fields, and Alaska.

The Manhattan Athletic club-house in New York has been sold, it is said, for $740,000, within a few thousands of what the club owes.

Billy Dacey and Charlie McCarthy, who nearly gave Stanton Abbott his quietus in Philadelphia last week, are matched to fight June 5 at New York.

Sid Thomas, the English runner, has reduced the four-mile record to 19 miles 59 1-5 seconds. This reduces W. G. George's record by three-fifths of a second.

Ike Weir, the Belfast Spider, is in jail at Boston. He tried to run over James McCabe, who objected. Then Weir hit and knocked McCabe down, breaking his leg.

Capt. Hank Hoff of the America's cup defender, Calonia, says: "I am of the opinion that we can easily defeat the Navahoe. About those Boston boats I am not so certain. Still I think we can give them a good race. I do not think that the shortening of mast of the Navahoe will materially decrease her sail area."

His Opinion.

Miss Strongmind—"Don't you think the sentiment in favor of woman suffrage is increasing?"

Mr. Krustybach—"The sentiment? Possibly; but not the common sense."—*Detroit Tribune.*

WON A RAGGED GAME.

CHICAGOS BEAT THE PITCHERLESS LOUISVILLES HANDILY.

The Fielding Was Bad, and the Pitching Worse—A Big Crowd Saw the Game—Rough Grounds Bothered the Fielders of Both Teams—St. Louis Beat Cincinnati on the End—Whitings, West Ends, Lake Views, and Rivals Won the City League Games.

Only two games were played by National League clubs yesterday. The victories of Chicago and St. Louis did not affect the positions of the winners or losers in the race:

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cleveland	19	9	2	.750
St. Louis	19	13	7	.650
Philadelphia	17	10	7	.588
Brooklyn	17	10	7	.588
Pittsburg	17	10	7	.588
Boston	19	10	9	.526
Cincinnati	21	10	11	.476
Washington	19	9	10	.474
Baltimore	21	8	11	.421
New York	21	9	12	.429
Chicago	19	7	12	.368
Louisville	13	2	10	.166

Monday's scheduled games are: Cleveland at Chicago; New York at Baltimore; Philadelphia at Boston; Washington at Brooklyn; Cincinnati at Louisville; St. Louis at Pittsburg.

CHICAGO WINS A RAGGED GAME.

Fred Pfeffer's Pitcherless Colonels Beaten Before a Big Crowd.

It was comparatively easy for Anson and his assistants to win a game from the poor Louisvilles yesterday. The pitching of both Rhines and Hemming for Louisville was just the best kind of soil from which to raise a large crop of base hits, and the six errors credited to the Colonels came at times when the Ansonian outfit was hitting. Then the field—hard as steel and slightly rough—made ground balls deceptive to fielders. From this source Chicago also reaped some benefit.

The Chicagos practically won the game in the fourth inning, though they knocked out seven runs in the first two, when Rhines was doing his best to pitch in his old effective way. The seven runs would have been enough had Little Willie McGill and Ryan not played bad ball. But in the second and third Louisville's six runs itself, and it was necessary that Chicago should do a good batting business.

Schriver led off in the fourth with a drive to center for a base. Ryan and Dahlen sacrificed him to third. Then Dungan hit a grounder to Jennings. A poor throw to first, badly handled, let Schriver home and Dungan to second. He moved to third on a passed ball, Anson got a base on balls and stole second, and both he and Dungan scored on Lange's hit. Decker followed with a bases, putting Lange on second. Lange was there but a moment before he made a daring steal of third. With Decker on first and two hands out Lange went home while Decker was stealing second. When the inning ended the score stood 11 to 6, and the Colonels were dead. Louisville got in two runs in the seventh on doubles by Pfeffer and Jennings and a single by Whistler, and another in the ninth on singles by Pinkney and Jennings and a passed ball. But Chicago also scored three more. A base on balls to little Willie McGill and a double by Schriver brought in the fifth, and singles by Dahlen, Dungan, and McGill, and error by Pfeffer and Brown scored the last two in the seventh.

In the first Ryan got a base on balls and went to second on Dahlen's sacrifice. Dungan put him on third with a pretty throw to the home base. Anson hit a grounder to Whistler, on which Ryan foolishly tried to score and was caught at the plate. In the meantime Dungan reached third. On the next ball pitched Anson stole second. Lange came to the bat this stage with a long single to right center, scoring Dungan and his ancient Captain.

In the second, after Parrott had retired from Pfeffer to Whistler, McGill hit safe, and Schriver followed with another base. It went into Tom Brown's territory and bad handling of the ball let McGill to third and Schriver to second. Ryan followed with a drive to left field, which bounded badly, scoring McGill and sending Schriver home. A single by Dahlen to right center let Ryan in. Big Sam Dungan and Lange followed with hits, but Lange tried to stretch his hit to a home run and was caught at second after Dahlen and Dungan had scored.

Louisville's two in the second came in on doubles by Weaver and Pinkney and a single by Jennings.

In the third Welch and Pfeffer, the first two men up, were given bases on balls. Weaver hit a hard grounder at Ryan, who passed it. Welch scoring. Lange tried to cut Welch off at the plate, and Pfeffer went to third and Weaver to second. After some confusion on a throw to Lange Whistler hit to left for a base, and Pfeffer and Weaver came home. A sacrifice by Jennings and another error by Ryan on Grim's grounder scored Whistler. The day was perfect, and nearly 12,000 people saw the game.

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	S	B	S	O	B	B	E	L	B
Ryan, s.s.	4	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	1		0		0
Dahlen, 2b.	4	2	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0		0		0
Dungan, r.f.	5	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		0		0
Anson, 1b.	5	2	3	9	1	1	2	0	1	1	2		0		0
Lange, c.f.	5	1	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0		1		0
Decker, 3b.	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		0		1
Parrott, 3